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## ON THE AMERICAN EXPOSÉ OF MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

*As laid before the House of Representatives*, 1810.

WE observe this exposé (a la François) has been given in a periodical publication, in all the glowing colours of French fiction, of the flourishing state of trade and commerce, to hide the plain truth of their entire dependence on other countries, and the introduction to which, could not have been better depicted to lower the opinion of British industry, by one of the surveyors-general of the French press.

The relative situation of American trade and industry at the present time is compared with that of seven years since, when it is found to have greatly increased; but the least reflection will shew that the present increase of their domestic manufactures of iron, cotton, wool, flax, hats, paper, printing types, books, spirituous and malt liquors, jewellery, clocks, watches, straw hats and bonnets, hardware, glass, and numerous other articles too numerous to mention, mostly derived from the industry and exportation of Great Britain, has not lessened our traffic in that respect; for can it be supposed for a moment, that in the course of seven years, with the increasing population of America, forming an asylum from all the desolated states on the continent, where the ravages and devastations of French pestilence has spread

itself, that the demand must not be doubled and even trebled; and that the exportation of British manufactures, daily entered at the custom-house, is a mere fiction, like their French friends: this may be readily referred to by turning to various papers on the importation and exportation of this country, as officially and authentically laid before *our* House of Representatives, both in the Tradesman (vide Vol. III. p. 224), and cotemporary works, and we may safely again aver, that the evil machinations of the turbulent spirits on the continent will ultimately fall upon their own heads.

But now for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in their own words, after which we shall take the liberty of making a few remarks to shew to plain truth that America *is not* rapidly undermining the foundation of our national wealth, and rivalling all our staple manufactures; and that the trade and commerce of both countries will find an ample field for traffic and industry, by adopting the systems and methods of *the great nation*, by blinding themselves to be revenged of their neighbours.—(See our Commercial Report for this month, *French Decree for burning Colonial Produce.)*

*Domestic Manufactures.*—The following manufactures are carried on to an extent, which may be considered adequate to the consumption of the United States; the foreign articles annually imported being less in value than those of American manufacture belonging to the same general class, which are annually exported, viz.

Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the principal material; leather and manufactures of leather; soap, and tallow candles; spermaceti oil and candles; flax seed oil; refined sugar; coarse earthenware; snuff, chocolate, hair-powder, and mustard.

The following branches are firmly established, supplying, in several instances, the greater, and in all a considerable part of the consumption of the United States, viz.

Iron and manufactures of iron; manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax; hats, paper, printing types, printed books, playing cards; spirituous and malt liquors; several manufactures of hemp; gunpowder; window glass; jewellery and clocks; several manufactures of lead; straw bonnets and hats; wax candles.

Progress has also been made in the following branches, viz.

Paints and colours; several chymical preparations, and medicinal drugs; salt; manufactures of copper and brass; japanned and plated ware; calico printing; queen's and other earthen and glass wares, &c.

Many articles, respecting which no information has been received, are undoubtedly omitted; and the substance of the information obtained on the most important branches, is comprehended under the following heads:

*Wood and Manufactures of Wood.*—All the branches of this manufacture are carried to a high degree of perfection, supply the whole demand of the United States, and consist principally of cabinet ware, and other household furniture, coaches and carriages, either for pleasure or transportation, and ship-building.

The ships and vessels above twenty tons burthen, built in the United States during the years 1801 *a* 1807, measured 774,922 tons, making on an average about 110,000 tons a-year, and worth more than six millions of dollars. About two-thirds were registered for the foreign trade, and the remainder licensed for the coasting trade and fisheries.

Of the other branches, no particular account can be given. But the annual exportations of furniture and carriages amount to 170,000 dollars. The value of the whole, including ship-building, cannot be less than twenty millions of dollars a-year.

Under this head may also be mentioned pot and pearl-ash, of which, besides supplying the internal demand, 7,400 tons are annually exported.

*Leather and Manufactures of Leather.*—Tanneries are established in every part of the United States, some of them on a very large scale; the capital employed in a single establishment amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. A few hides are exported, and it is stated that one-third of those used in the great tanneries of the Atlantic states, are imported from Spanish America. Some superior or particular kinds of English leather, and of morocco, are still imported; but about 350,000 lbs.* of American leather are annually exported. The bark is abundant and cheap; and it appears that hides cost in America 5½ cents, and in England seven cents a pound; that the bark used for tanning costs in England nearly as much as the hides, and in America not one-tenth part of that sum. It is at the same time acknowledged, that much American leather is brought to market of an inferior qua-

* Unless otherwise stated, the importations and exportations are, in this report, taken on the average of the years 1806 and 1807.

lity, and that better is generally made in the middle than in the northern or southern states. The tanneries of the state of Delaware employ collectively a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and ninety workmen, and make annually 100,000 dollars worth of leather. Those of Baltimore amount to twenty-two, seventeen of which have together a capital of 187,000 dollars, and tan annually 19,000 hides, and 25,000 calf skins.

Morocco is also made in several places, partly from imported goat skins, and principally from sheep skins. And it may be proper here to add, that deer skins, which form an article of exportation, are dressed and manufactured in the United States to the amount required for the consumption of the country.

The principal manufactures of leather are those of shoes and boots, harness, and saddles. Some inconsiderable quantities of the two last articles are both imported and exported. The annual importation of foreign boots and shoes amounts to 3250 pair of boots and 59,000 pair of shoes, principally kid and morocco. The annual exportation of the same articles of American manufacture, to 8500 pair of boots and 127,000 pair of shoes. The shoe manufactures of New Jersey are extensive. That of Lynn, in Massachusets, makes 100,000 pair of womens' shoes annually.

The value of all the articles annually manufactured in the United States, which are embraced under this head, leather, may be estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

*Soap and Tallow Candles.*—A great portion of the soap and candles used in the United States is a family manufacture. But there are also several establishments on an extensive scale in all the large cities, and several other places. Those of the village of Roxbury, near Boston, employ alone a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and make annually 370,000 pounds candles, 880,000 pounds brown soap, and 50,000 pounds Windsor and fancy soap, with a profit, it is said, of fifteen per centum on the capital employed.

The annual importations of foreign manufacture are, candles 158,000 lbs. soap 470,000 lbs.

The annual exportations of domestic manufacture are, candles 1,775,000 lbs. soap 2,220,000 lbs.

The annual value manufactured in the United States, and including the quantity made in private families for their own use, cannot be estimated less than eight millions of dollars.

*Spermaceti Oil and Candles.*—The establishments for this manufacture are at Nantucket and New Bedford in Massachusetts, and at Hudson in New York. Besides supplying the whole of the domestic consumption, they furnished annually, for exportation to foreign countries, 230,000 lbs. of candles, and 44,000 gallons of oil. The whole quantity annually manufactured amounted to about three hundred thousand dollars. But the exclusion from foreign markets has lately affected the manufacture.

*Refined Sugar.*—The annual importations of foreign refined sugar amount, for the years 1803 to 1807, to 47,000 lbs.

The annual exportations of American refined sugar amount, for the same years, to 150,000 lbs.

The then existing duty was, in the year 1801, collected on 3,827,000 lbs.; and, as the manufacture has kept pace with the increase of population, the quantity now annually made may be estimated at five millions of pounds, worth one million of dollars. The capital employed is stated at three millions and a half of dollars; and, as the establishments have increased in number, some of them have declined in business. It is believed that if a drawback, equivalent to the duty paid on the importation of the brown sugar used in the refined sugar exported, was again allowed, the foreign demand, particularly of Russia, would give a great extension to this branch. A special report has been made on that subject to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

COTTON, WOOL, AND FLAX.

I. *Spinning Mills, and Manufacturing Establishments.*—The first cotton mill was erected in the state of Rhode Island, in the year 1791; another in the same state, in the year 1795; and two more in the state of Massachusetts, in the years 1803 and 1804. During the three succeeding years ten more were erected or commenced in Rhode Island, and one in Connecticut; making altogether fifteen mills erected before the year 1808, working at that time about eight thousand spindles, and producing about three hundred thousand pounds of yarn a-year.

Returns have been received of eighty-seven mills which were erected at the end of the year 1809; sixty-two of which (forty-eight water and fourteen horse-mills), were in operation, and worked at that time thirty-one thousand spindles. The other twenty-five will all be in operation in the course of this year, and together with the former ones (almost all of which are increasing their machinery,) will, by the esti-

mate received, work more than eighty thousand spindles at the commencement of the year 1811.

The capital required to carry on the manufacture on the best terms is estimated at the rate of one hundred dollars for each spindle; including both the fixed capital applied to the purchase of the mill seats, and to the construction of the mills and machinery, and that employed in wages, repairs, raw materials, goods on hand, and contingencies. But it is believed that no more than at the rate of sixty dollars for each spindle is generally actually employed. Forty-five pounds of cotton, worth about twenty cents a-pound, are on an average annually used for each spindle, and these produce about thirty-six pounds of yarn of different qualities, worth on an average one dollar and 12½ cents a pound. Eight hundred spindles employ forty persons, viz. five men, and thirty-five women and children. On those data, the general results for the year 1811, are estimated in the following table:—

| Mills. | Spindles. | Capital employed. | Cotton used. | | Yarn Spun. | | Persons employed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | No. | Dollars. | Pounds. | Value. | Pounds. | Value. | Men | Women and Children. | Total. |
| 87 | 80,000 | 4,800,000 | 3,600,000 | 720000 | 2,880,000 | 3,240,000 | 500 | 3500 | 4000 |

The increase of carding and spinning of cotton by machinery, in establishments for that purpose, and exclusively of that done in private families, has therefore been fourfold during the two last years, and will have been tenfold in three years. The greater number is in the vicinity of Providence, in Rhode Island; they are scattered, and extending throughout out all the States.

The seventeen mills in the state of Rhode Island worked 14,290 spindles in the year 1809, are also stated to have used, during that year, 640,000 lbs. of cotton, which produced 510,000 lbs. of yarn; of which 124,000 lbs. were sold for thread and knitting; 200,000 lbs. were used in manufactures attached to, or in the vicinity of, the mills; and the residue was either sold for wick, and for the use of family manufactures, or exported to other parts. Eleven hundred looms are

said to be employed in weaving the yarn spun by those mills into goods, principally of the following descriptions, viz.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bed ticking, sold at | 55 | to 90 | cents | per yard. |
| Stripes and checks | 30 | to 42 | do. | do. |
| Ginghams | 40 | to 50 | do. | do. |
| Cloths for shirts and sheeting | 35 | to 75 | do. | do. |

Counterpanes at eight dollars each.

Those several goods are already equal in appearance to the English imported articles of the same description, and superior in durability; and the finishing is still improving. The proportion of fine yarns is also increasing.

The same articles are manufactured in several other places, and particularly at Philadelphia, where are also made from the same material, webbing and coach laces, (which articles have also excluded, or will soon exclude, similar foreign importations,) table and other diaper cloth, jeans, vest patterns, cotton kerseymeres, and blankets. The manufacture of fustians, cords, and velvet, has also been commenced in the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania, and in Kentucky.

Some of the mills above-mentioned are also employed in carding and spinning wool, though not to a considerable amount. But almost the whole of that material is spun and wove in private families; and there are yet but few establishments for the manufacture of woollen cloths. Some information has, however, been received respecting fourteen of these, manufacturing each on an average ten thousand yards of cloth a-year, worth from one to ten dollars a yard. It is believed, that there are others from which no information has been obtained; and it is known that several establishments, on a smaller scale, exist in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and some other places. All those cloths, as well as those manufactured in private families, are generally superior in quality, though somewhat inferior in appearance to imported cloths of the same price. The principal obstacle to the extension of the manufacture is the want of wool, which is still deficient both in quality and quantity. But those defects are daily and rapidly lessened by the introduction of sheep of the Merino, and other superior breeds, by the great demand for the article, and by the attention now every where paid by farmers to the increase and improvement of their flocks*.

* The Bank of England, by discounting accommodation bills for woolstaplers, wisely contrived to ruin the woollen manufacturers of England, and it may be

Manufacturing establishments for spinning and weaving flax are yet but few. In the state of New York there is one which employs a capital of eighteen thousand dollars, and twenty-six persons, and in which about ninety thousand pounds of flax are annually spun and wove into canvas, and other coarse linen. Information has been received respecting two in the vicinity of Philadelphia, one of which produces annually 72,000 yards of canvas made of flax and cotton; in the other, the flax is both hackled and spun by machinery; thirty looms are employed, and it is said, that 500,000 yards of cotton bagging, sail cloth, and coarse linen, may be made annually.

Hosiery may also be considered as almost exclusively a household manufacture. That of Germantown has declined, and it does not appear to have been attempted on a large scale in other places. There are, however, some exceptions; and it is stated, that the island of Martha's Vineyard exports annually nine thousand pair of stockings.

II. *Household Manufactures.*—But by far the greater part of the goods made of those materials (cotton, flax, and wool,) are manufactured in private families, mostly for their own use, and partly for sale. They consist principally of coarse cloth, flannel, cotton, stuffs, and stripes of every description, linen, and mixtures of wool with flax or cotton. The information received from every state, and from more than sixty different places, concurs in establishing the fact of an extraordinary increase during the two last years, and in rendering it probable that about two-thirds of the clothing, including hosiery, and of the house and table linen worn and used by the inhabitants of the United States, who do not reside in cities, is the product of family manufactures.

In the eastern and middle states, carding machines, worked by water, are every where established, and they are rapidly extending southwardly and westwardly. Jennies, other family spinning machines, and flying shuttles, are also introduced in many places; and as many fulling-mills are erected, as are required for finishing all the cloth which is woven in private families.

Difficult as it is to form an estimate, it is inferred from a comparison of all the facts which have been communicated, with the population of of the United States (estimated at six millions of white, and twelve

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years before they recover the blow. The indiscreet discounts of that bank, granted to monopolists, bankers, and speculators only, will, in due time, destroy every branch of trade and manufactures of Great Britain, if not checked by parliament.

hundred thousand black persons), that the value of all the goods made of cotton, wool, and flax, which are annually manufactured in the United States, exceeds forty millions of dollars.

The manufacture of cards and wire is intimately connected with this part of the subject. Whitemore's machine for making cards has completely excluded foreign importations of that article. The capital employed in that branch may be estimated at two hundred thousand dollars; and that the annual consumption amounted, till lately, to twenty thousand dozen pair of hand cards, and twenty thousand square feet of cards for machines, worth together about two hundred thousand dollars. The demand of last year was double that of 1808, and is still rapidly increasing. But the wire itself is altogether imported, and a very serious inconveniency might arise from any regulation which would check or prevent the exportation from foreign countries. It appears, however, by the communication, that the manufacture may, and would be immediately established, so as to supply the demand both for cards and other objects, provided the same duty were imposed on wire, now imported duty free, which is laid on other articles made of the same material. The whole amount of wire annually used for cards, does not at present exceed twenty-five tons, worth about forty thousand dollars.

*Hats.*—The annual importations of foreign hats amount to three hundred and fifty thousand. The annual exportation of American hats, to one hundred thousand.

The domestic manufacture is therefore nearly equal to the home consumption. The number made in the state of Massachusetts is estimated by the hat company of Boston, at four times the number required for the consumption of the state: and from other information it would appear, that in that state alone the capital applied to that branch is near three millions of dollars, the number of persons employed about four thousand, and the number of hats annually made one million five hundred and fifty thousand; of which one million one hundred and fifty thousand are fine hats, worth on an average four dollars each, and four hundred thousand felt hats, worth one dollar each. That the manufacture is still profitable, appears from a late establishment on Charles River, calculated to make annually thirty-five thousand hats, at five dollars a-piece, and to employ one hundred and fifty workmen.

The quantity made in Rhode Island is stated at fifty thousand, worth five dollars each, exclusively of felt hats. Connecticut and New

York make more than is necessary for their consumption; the largest establishment being that of Danbury, where two hundred persons are employed, and to the amount of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars annually manufactured. In Vermont the manufacture supplies the consumption. It is stated by the hatters of Philadelphia, that ninety-two thousand hats, worth five dollars each, are annually made there; in addition to which fifty thousand country hats, worth three dollars each, are annually sold in the city. In various quarters, the scarcity of wool is complained of, as preventing the making of a sufficient quantity of coarse hats. From all the information which has been received, it is believed that the value of all the hats annually made in the United States is near ten millions of dollars.

*(To be continued.)*

## COMMERCIAL BIOGRAPHY, No. V.

[We respectfully request any of our numerous Correspondents, or Readers, who may be in possession of any Biographical Memoirs, or Anecdotes, of Men, either eminent for talent, or who have risen to distinction through persevering industry, to transmit such accounts to us for insertion under the head of "Commercial Biography;" that the younger class of our readers may thereby be stimulated to diligence in their respective situations.]

### *MEMOIRS OF MR. JAMES WATT.*

THE character and talents of this excellent man are not known so extensively as they merit; among mechanicians and men of science, indeed, the celebrity of the name of *Watt* yields to that of no living character. To hold up the benefactors of mankind to the view of that society which they have benefited, to endeavour to appretiate their talents, and thereby to excite a sense of gratitude in the minds of the public to their best friends, is the object of our commercial biography.

Mr. Watt was born at Glasgow about the year 1736-7, descended not from affluent, but truly respectable parents, who took special care of the education of their son. In his earlier days young Watt was considered as a reserved lad, often separating himself from the companions of his youth, and devoting many of those hours to the improvement of his mind, which by others were dissipated in childish ports.

At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to *an instrument-maker*, a sort of business which we have no idea of in the metropolis of the

United Kingdom, and indeed which is not now common even in the great towns of the north. At that period this profession included the making and repairing of the instruments made use of in experiments, in mechanics and natural philosophy, the manufacture in a rough way of all kinds of musical instruments, and those used in land-surveying.

When Mr. Watt had completed the term of his apprenticeship he came to London, and worked about a year with a mathematical instrument-maker in the regular line of trade. During this period he acquired ready methods of dispatching business; but by sitting in winter near the door of the workshop he caught so severe a cold that he nearly lost the use of his limbs. Having remained but little more than twelve months in the metropolis, Mr. Watt returned to his native country, where he commenced a business of the same sort as that to which he had been brought up, uniting the several arts of mathematical and musical instrument-maker with those of measuring and land-surveying. While he was in this situation, one of those fortunate accidents took place which frequently call into action the talents of great minds, and which bring into deserved notice modest and obscure worth.

The professor who lectured on natural philosophy at the university of Glasgow had occasion to apply to Mr. Watt to repair the model of a steam-engine, which, by length of time, had become unfit for exhibiting the powerful effects of steam. The mind of the artist was struck with the contrivance of the engine, and instantly perceived the defects, which he felt himself equal to remedy, and contemplated improvements which would render it more generally subservient to the uses of society. From this hour, though he still continued his former profession, his whole attention was fixed upon the improvement of the steam-engine; every other object was subordinate, every other pursuit was followed merely for the sake of subsistence, but the steam-engine was to lay the foundation of his future fame and fortune.

About this time the superiority of Newcomen's engine to others in being, consisted, first, in the moderate heat which was necessary to work it, and consequently at much smaller expense of fuel; secondly, let the mine be ever so deep, a cylinder might be employed of such dimension that the pressure of air on its piston may exceed, in any degree, the weight of the column of water to be raised; and lastly, the form of the machine rendered it applicable to almost any mechanical purpose.

The great obstacle to the extensive use of the steam engine was the

prodigious expenditure of coals, as a large one, working night and day, consumed at the rate of nearly four thousand chaldrons of coals per annum. A thousand fruitless attempts were made to reduce this consumption. Every engineer had his own device in the construction of his furnace, but all their attempts were of no material advantage. Dr. Black's discovery of *latent* heat shewed the way of estimating the relation that subsisted between the heat expended and the quantity of steam produced. This was about the year 1763, and at the precise period when Mr. Watt was called on to repair the model of the steam-engine before-mentioned. He had been a pupil to the celebrated lecturer in chymistry, had imbibed his spirit, and had formed an intimate acquaintance with him.

While Mr. Watt was directing his attention to fitting up the model of Newcomen's engine, a variety of curious facts occurred to him relative to the production and condensation of steam; among others, that remarkable fact, which was ever after appealed to by Dr. Black as a proof of the immense quantity of heat which is contained in a small quantity of water in the form of elastic steam. When, for instance, a quantity of water is heated several degrees above the boiling point in a close digester, if a hole be suddenly opened the steam rushes out with prodigious violence, and the heat of the remaining water is reduced in the course of two or three seconds to the boiling temperature. The water of the steam which has issued amounts, perhaps, but to a few drops, and yet these have carried off with them the whole excess of heat from the water in the digester. Since then a small quantity of steam contains so great a quantity of heat, it must expend a great quantity of fuel, nor can it be prevented by any construction of the furnace. Watt readily saw this, and set himself to find out methods of husbanding heat. He soon discovered that not less than three or four times the quantity of steam was wasted in comparison with that which went to the working of the machine. He made many attempts to diminish this waste, which were sufficient to convince him that no real and effectual saving could be obtained so long as the condensation was performed in the cylinder. He attempted it in another place, and this succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. This condensation was so rapid, that he could scarcely measure the time taken up in the performance of it.

The vacuum in the cylinder was, according to the hopes he had formed, almost perfect. Having gained his capital point, Mr. Watt still found many difficulties to struggle with. The water produced by

the condensed steam, and the air extricated from it, required pumps to extract them, which, at length he contrived to work by the great beam.

During the progress of these improvements Mr. Watt made many experiments on the quantity and density of the steam of boiling water; by these he was convinced, that although he had greatly diminished the waste of steam, a great deal yet remained to be done, and that the steam expended during the rise of the piston was at least three times more than would fill the cylinder. Mr. Watt's fertile genius immediately suggested to him the expedient of employing the elasticity of the steam from the boiler to impel the piston down the cylinder in place of the pressure of the atmosphere, and by this improvement he restored the engine to its first principles, making it *an engine really moved by steam*, and not by air.

When a person skilled in mechanics and chymistry reviews the different forms of Mr. Watt's steam engine he will readily perceive, that they are susceptible of a great variety of shapes, in which the distinguishing improvements may be employed. The first great improvement was the condensation in a separate vessel. This increased the original powers of the engine, and greatly diminished the waste of steam. The next improvement by employing the elastic pressure of the steam instead of that of the atmosphere, aimed not only at a still farther diminution of the waste, but was fertile in advantages, rendering the machine more manageable, and enabling the operator to resist the power of the engine to its work in almost any given proportion, and the third improvement renders it as uniform in its action as any water wheel.

The right of the patent for this invention was associated with that other celebrated mechanic, Mr. Boulton, and the advantages derived from the patent right shew both the superiority of the engine, and the liberal minds of the proprietors. They agreed to erect the engines at the expense of the employers, and claim only as a compensation of their labours one-third of the annual savings in fuel when compared with the expenditure in one of the best common engines. By this mode of remuneration, than which nothing could be more honourable, the patentees were excited to do their utmost to make the engine perfect, while the employer pays only in proportion to the advantage he derives from it. In consequence of the great superiority of Mr. Watt's engines, both with respect to economy and manageableness, they have now become of extensive use, and in every manufactory, on

a large scale, they afford an indefatigable servant, whose strength is without bounds.

The greatest mechanical object that ever engaged the attention of man was, some years since, on the point of being executed by this machine. The States of Holland were treating with Messrs. Watt and Boulton for draining the Haerlem Meer, and even reducing the Zuyder Zee, when the war unfortunately put a stop to this important object.

The advantages of these machines have by no means been confined to the working of mines as at first employed, but they have now been applied to the turning of mills, to the navigating of vessels, to the performance of all the heavy work in large breweries, and, in short, to almost every manufactory where a great and constant power is called for. In a national view the saving of men and horses is immense. A single engine, having a cylinder of thirty-one inches diameter, will perform the work of one hundred and twenty horses, and for every hundred weight of coal consumed twenty thousand cubic feet of water may be raised twenty-four feet high. In the progress of Mr. Watt's improvements he met with considerable difficulties and embarrassments. Many experiments were necessary to be made both on a small and a large scale, and for this considerable sums of money were wanting, which, in a very short time, put a stop to the business.

Mr. Watt had married a lady without fortune, by whom he had two children; he was, therefore, obliged to lay aside speculation and to pay attention to business, for the sake of his family.

Dr. Roebuck, a gentleman who possessed a small fortune and considerable merit, joined Mr. Watt, but their means were inadequate to so vast an undertaking, and a failure was the consequence. In this situation was superior genius struggling, when Mr. Boulton, in 1773, became acquainted with the business. His knowledge of mechanics enabled him to appretiate the invention, and the spirit of enterprize and the fortune he possessed induced him to engage in it with ardour. Mr. Roebuck was reimbursed with ample interest; and Mr. Watt having lost his wife immediately settled at Birmingham, and was indefatigable in bringing to perfection and extending the sale of his engines.

We have already alluded to the mode by which a revenue was drawn by the patentees; it was singularly ingenious, as well as founded upon the most liberal principles.

The dimensions of the cylinder and number of strokes were taken,

as the measure of the work done, so that *counting machines* fixed to the engine were contrived to number every stroke taken, and at the end of certain periods these were opened in the presence of the parties interested, the quantity of work ascertained, and the savings calculated, one-third of which was paid to the inventors, while the remainder were clear gain to the proprietors.

Upon a single mine in Cornwall the annual revenue claimed by Messrs. Boulton and Watt upon three engines was £2400, consequently the saving to the proprietors were but little short of £5000 per annum; while to the country at large there was a saving of fuel equal in value to more than 7000*l.* per annum. It has been estimated by those who have got into the detail of the business, and made calculations on sure principles, that steam engines are to the nation at large a saving of 75,000*l.* per day.

The time we have taken in describing his grand work will prevent us from following him in others of inferior moment, yet we must not pass over his *copying machines*, which are now coming into general use. By the help of one of these, what has taken a person several hours to write may be copied in a few seconds; the advantages of these to the merchant and the man of business is readily estimated; to the man of literature, who commits the labour of years to the hands of the printer, it is not less desirable that he should retain a copy of his work in case of accidents, which sometimes happen.

In the earlier part of Mr. Watt's life, in conjunction with Dr. Black, he made a variety of experiments on latent heat; was long and intimately acquainted with Dr. Priestley, Dr. Darwin, and M. de Luc.

Soon after Mr. Watt had settled at Birmingham he married a second wife, Miss M'Gregor, of Glasgow, a lady of considerable accomplishments, and endowed with an excellent understanding. The incidents in the life of a man devoted either to literature or mechanics are generally few, absorbed in his favourite pursuits, he has no leisure for entering into those scenes which give variety to memoirs of men of the world; he keeps in the bosom of his family, and emerges not into the busy hum of society.

By his steam engine he has proved himself a benefactor to the world, as it is now introduced into all civilized nations; and we regret that we are obliged to say that thousands are benefited by his labours, who are unwilling to acknowledge his merits, particularly our uncivilized neighbours, who call themselves *the great nation*. M. Prony, one of

the ablest engineers of France, in his "New Hydraulic Architecture," dedicated a whole quarto volume to the description of Mr. Watt's steam engine, without once mentioning the name of the inventor.

The Perriers, of Paris, purchased in 1779 an engine of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, in order to supply some parts of that city with water; these men are repeatedly mentioned in Prony's work, which would lead the reader to suppose that they, instead of our countryman Watt, were the inventors. This, if done designedly, is much beneath a man of character, and the abilities of Prony, who living within the space of a mile to that engine which was purchased at Soho, ought to have made himself so much acquainted with its history as to have done justice to the genius and talents of the inventor.

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## ACCOUNT OF THE METHOD OF MAKING BRICKS.

*(Concluded from p. 398.)*

IN showery weather, wheat or rye straw is carefully laid over the bricks that are drying on these hacks, to keep them as free from wet as possible: for the brick-makers do not here, as in places more distant from the metropolis, go to the expense of roofed coverings, or long sheds, which from the extent of one of these fields would be impossible.

If the weather is tolerably fine, a few days is sufficient to make them dry enough to be turned, which is done by resetting them more open, and turning them; and six or eight days more are required before they are fit to be put into the clamp, for kilns are not in use in this part of the county. When sufficiently dry, the clamp-maker levels the ground, generally at one end of the range of hacks nearly centrical, making the foundation of the intended clamp somewhat higher than the surrounding ground: and with place bricks, if they have any unsold, or otherwise with the driest of those just made, makes a foundation of an oblong form, beginning with the flue, which is nearly a brick wide, and running straight through the clamp. In this flue dry bavins, coals, and cinders (vulgarly called breese) are laid and pressed in close, in order that the interstices between wood and coal may be properly filled up. On the sides of the flue the bricks are placed diagonally about one inch asunder, and between each layer of bricks three or four inches of breese are strewed, and in this manner they build

tier upon tier as high as the clamp is meant to be; never omitting between each layer, as well as between each brick, that is placed diagonally, to put a due portion of breese. When they have made the clamp about six feet long, another flue is made similar in every respect to the preceding, to the extent of the size of the intended clamp; provided only that the bricks are meant to be burnt off quick, which they will be in about twenty-one or thirty days, according as the weather may suit. But if there is no immediate hurry for the bricks, the flues are placed at about nine feet asunder, and the clamp left to burn off slowly. When fire is set to the clamp, and it burns well (the ash-hole being placed at the west end generally) the mouths are stopped with brick, and clay laid against them; the outsides of the clamps are plastered with clay if the weather is at all precarious, or the fire burns furiously; and to the end against which addition is made to the clamp, skreens made of reeds worked into frames about six feet high, and sufficiently wide to be moved about with ease, are placed to keep off the weather, and against any particular side where wet is most prevalent. On the top of the clamp a thick layer of breese is uniformly laid.

This is the mode of manufacturing the common grey stocks for walls and common buildings; but some brick-makers, in order to mix the soil and ashes more regularly, perform it with a machine, called a clay-mill, which a horse turns round. This machine consists of a tub or tun fixed to the ground, in which is placed perpendicularly an instrument resembling a worm or screw; the soil being put in at top is worked down by the rotary motion of the worm, and is forced out at a hole made on the side near the bottom of the tub. A man supplies the tub with fresh soil, properly moistened, while the person who supplies the moulder keeps removing that which is thus prepared, or pressed out.

Washed malms, or more properly marls, are made with still greater attention: a circular walled recess is built about four feet deep and from three to four feet wide, paved at bottom, and from ten to twelve feet diameter, having a horse-wheel placed in the centre; the ground is raised all round it, and a platform made upon a level with the top of the recess. On this platform the horse walks, a pump is fixed into a well, as near to the platform as may be, to supply the recess with water as often as occasion may require. A harrow made to fit the recess, and thick set with long iron teeth, well loaded, is chained to the

traces of the horse, who drags this after him; a man wheels a barrow full of soil previously prepared in a heap the same as for the common stocks, and shoots it regularly round the recess, he then pumps a certain quantity of water, which, by means of troughs or shoots, runs on it, and sets the horse in motion. The harrow being loaded accordingly, forces its way into the soil, admits the water into it, and by thus tearing and separating it mixes the ingredients at the same time that it gives an opportunity for stones and other ponderous substances to subside to the bottom. The man keeps supplying it with fresh soil and water until there is a sufficient body in the recess. On one side, but as near to the recess as possible, the ground is made smooth, and dug out about eighteen inches or two feet deep into a hollow square; and the soil now becomes paste, and being thereby sufficiently washed, purified, and fluid, troughs are placed from the recess to this hollow ground, and it is ladled out with scoops or shovels into the troughs, carefully leaving the sediment at the bottom of the recess to be afterwards thrown out on the sides of it, together with stones, bones, &c. Over this hollow square or pit the fluid soil diffuses itself, where it settles of an equal thickness, and remains until wanted for use, the superfluous water being either evaporated or drained from it, by its being exposed for a certain length of time in so thin a body. When they have got a sufficient quantity of washed earth in this pit, another is made alongside of it, and so they proceed until they have got as much thus prepared as they are likely to want during the season.

The clamps for burning these better sort of bricks are individually the same with the others, but greater care is taken in not overheating the kiln, but in causing it to burn moderately, as equably and as diffusively at the same time as possible.

In the country, bricks are always burnt in kilns, whereby less waste arises, less fuel is consumed, and the bricks are sooner burnt. The bricks are first set or placed in it, and then the kiln being covered with pieces of bricks or tiles, they put in some wood to dry them with a gentle fire; and this they continue until the bricks are pretty dry, which takes up two or three days, which is known by the smoke turning from a darkish colour to a transparent smoke; they then leave off putting in wood, and proceed to make ready for burning, which is performed by putting in brush, furze, spray, heath, brake, or fern faggots, according to the scarcity or plenty of some of those articles in the neighbourhood. But before they put in any faggots they dam up the mouth or mouths of the kiln with pieces of bricks, which is

called in some places shinlog, piled one upon another, and close it up with wet brick earth.

The shinlog they make so high that there is but just room above it to thrust in a faggot; they then proceed to put in more faggots, till the kiln and its arches look white, and the fire appears at the top of the kiln; upon which they slacken the fire for an hour, and let all cool by degrees. This they continue to do alternately, heatening and slackening till the bricks be thoroughly burnt, which is usually effected in forty-eight hours. One of these kilns will burn twenty thousand bricks, and is usually thirteen feet long, by ten feet six inches in depth, and the height about twelve feet. The walls are carried up something out of the perpendicular at top, and inclining towards each other, so that the area at the top is not more than one hundred and fourteen square feet; the thickness of the walls are one foot two inches.

The bricks are set on flat arches, having holes left in them something like lattice work.

Goldham observes that bricks will have double the strength if, after one burning, they be steeped in water and burnt afresh.

As every man who has occasion to use bricks, whether on his own estate, or on that of his landlord, cannot but be sensible of the great value of a perfectly dry house; and as I think I have shewn that it is impossible a house can be dry if bricks are used which are insufficiently burnt, such as the place bricks I have before described, he will do well to consider whether it will not be more advantageous to him in the end, to make use of no other than the very best hard sound bricks, be the colour of them what they may, and be the cost what it will. Such bricks are easily known by their sound, and by their striking fire with steel. It will be found that, besides the comfort and firmness of the building, they will be cheaper than place bricks, together with the expense of battening the walls.

In the interior of the country tiles are almost uniformly used for roofs of houses, and in some instances on barns; but between Dorking and Horsham a heavy but very durable sort of slate stone is used. Nearer London either Welch or Westmoreland prevail. As there are many persons who give the preference to tiles, it may not be amiss to know the result of a curious experiment on that subject as related by the Bishop of Llandaff.

"That sort of slate, other circumstances being the same, is esteemed the best which imbibes the least water; for the imbibed water not only

increases the weight of the covering, but in frosty weather, being converted into ice it swells and shivers the slate. This effect of frost is very sensible in tiled houses, but it is scarcely felt in slated ones; for good slate imbibes but little water; and when tiles are well glazed they are rendered, in some measure, with respect to this point, similar to slate. I took a piece of Westmoreland slate, and a piece of common tile, and weighed each of them carefully; the surface of each was about thirty square inches; both the pieces were immersed in water for ten minutes, and then taken out and weighed as soon as they had ceased to drip; the tile had imbibed above a seventh part of its weight of water; and the slate had not imbibed a two-hundredth part of its weight; indeed the wetting of the slate was merely superficial. I placed both the wet pieces before the fire; in a quarter of an hour the slate was become quite dry, and of the same weight it had before it was put into the water; but the tile had lost only about twelve grains of the water it had imbibed, which was, as near as could be expected, the very same quantity which had been spread over its surface; for it was the quantity which had been imbibed by the slate, the surface of which was equal to that of the tile; the tile was left to dry in a room heated to sixty degrees, and it did not lose all the water it had imbibed in less than six days."

The finest sort of blue slate is sold at Kendal, for 3*s*. 6*d*. per load, which comes to 1*l*. 15*s*. per ton, the load weighing two hundred weight. The coarsest may be had for 2*s*. 4*d*. a load, or 1*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. per ton. Thirteen loads of the finest sort will cover forty-two square yards of roof, and eighteen loads of the coarsest will cover the same space; so that there is half a ton less weight put upon forty-two square yards of roof when the finest slate is used than if it was covered with the coarsest kind, and the difference of the expense of the material is only 3*s*. 6*d*. To balance in some measure the advantage arising from the lightness of the finest slate, it must be remarked that it owes its lightness, not so much to any diversity in the component parts of the stone from which it is split, as to the thinness to which the workmen reduce it; and it is not able to resist violent winds so well as that which is heavier.

A common Cambridge tile weighed thirty-seven ounces: they use at a medium seven hundred tiles for covering one hundred square feet, or about two and a half tons of tile to forty-two square yards. Hence, without including the weight of what is used in lapping over, &c.

when a building is covered with copper or lead, it will be seen that forty-two square yards of building will be covered by

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper | 4 cwt. |
| Fine slate | 26 |
| Lead | 27 |
| Coarser slate | 36 |
| Tiles | 54 |

From the foregoing statement it is evident, that we are obliged to make our plates and rafters of the roof so much stouter and heavier than there is any occasion to do for slates, even the coarser sort; and consequently this increased strength in the timber must add to the expense of the roof, supposing that the same thickness of wall be sufficient.

## REPLY TO OBSERVATIONS ON THE LOTTERY.

*(Vide page 355, for October last.)*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your last number I observe a letter signed W. C. which pretends to give some observations on the present lottery, which he thinks will be sufficiently weighty to prevent the public from laying out their money, on the score of the small probability of their getting a prize. Now forsooth what does his mighty observations consist of, in telling you all the fifteen pound *prizes* are *blanks*. This observation, which is the only one on which his mighty reasoning rests, *to extend the commerce, and by which many persons would be saved from ruin*, is rather intruding on the diction of the sister kingdom, but it savours much of the wonder making society of *Essex street*.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think it is your place to dish up the articles sent you for insertion in a proper shape, for the common sense and plain understanding of the readers of the Tradesman, as on perusal of the article alluded to, you may plainly perceive that your Correspondent W. C. *is not a writer*.

T. B.

*Pica Hall, Oct.* 20, 1810.

## MODE FOR RETALIATING ON BUONAPARTE'S DECREES.

FOR THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

EVER since the first promulgation of Buonaparte's decrees against British commerce, numerous writers have given their opinions respecting meeting the decrees with his own weapons, or counteracting them. The Orders of our British Council have been extolled as the wisest measure that could possibly be devised for thwarting the views of the universal tyrant; but the good derived from these has been very partial, and that only temporarily. On the other hand, French embargoes, persecuting decrees, and legions of douaniers, have not had that desired effect our implacable enemy could wish, and he has now found out that *want* causes *value*, and the greater value the article the greater eagerness there is in man to gain possession of what may supply that want, whether it be for the necessity or luxury of mankind: and now the mighty monarch has a new scheme in trial, viz. the destruction of all the articles so obnoxious to French trade, because they can only be had through the permission of the little island, Great Britain.

He vainly thinks, that the old proverb, "necessity is the mother of invention," may be realised in this measure; but British manufactures, we hope and trust, will never be rivalled on the continent, and we know that colonial produce will never grow in French soil, however curious may be the experiments of sugar extracted from raisins and beet root, and indigo from woad.

However wild the last decree issued appears, this fit of desperation against the commerce of this country has been ripened by those factitious scribblers of our own country, who have created the greater part of the dismay occasioned amongst the mercantile interest, by resounding the sinking state of the nation, and public insolvency, by the sudden depretiation of the funds, and the death of two of the principal merchants; but the man of common sense and plain understanding, not concerned in *stock jobbing* or *mercantile speculation*, will readily admit that the commerce of England, which has shone as a star of the first magnitude in the meridian of universal trade ever since the days of the *Great Alfred*, cannot be sunk in oblivion by such machinations.

From these alarmists, the Emperor thought it only rested with a single decree at Fontainbleau to give us the *coup de grace,* and however much the myrmidons of vassals crouching round the focus of European pestilence, may be inured to patience and resignation, yet they will be exhausted before any sensible injury will be felt to Briton's still happy isle.

Now, Mr. Editor, to punish the Corsican, and all those in league with this seven headed monster, let Britain take her turn of issuing decrees, and equal with the pains and penalties incurred by any one sending bullion out of the realm, let it be denounced against remittances, or any other method of conveying property by remittances out of the kingdom; and looking upon all the countries at league with or under the dominion or power of the ruler of France, in the true mean and acceptation of the word, as ALIEN ENEMIES.

Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, but truly John Bull has been goaded long enough, and, at last, let him show forth his horns.

Let the interest of all foreign property in our funds, public companies, &c. be appropriated, during the war, to the war expenses, which are actually brought upon us by those very parties whom otherwise we are paying and supporting to fight against us. By this means we should most certainly have a great proportion on the continent actually wishing for a permanent peace.

Without entering into all the arguments that may be brought forth by those who wish only to return good for evil, I shall conclude my observations for the present, reserving the sound policy and justice of the expedient for another opportunity, if this should meet a reply, if not, I hope this hint may fall in its proper place, amongst those who may be willing and able to recommend it.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

*October* 24, 1810. RETALIATION.

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## TOPOGRAPHICAL AND COMMERCIAL HISTORY OF MANCHESTER.

*(Concluded from page* 420, *No.* 29.*)*

THE new churches are noble structures, and most of them built at a great expense, chiefly of free stone brought by the Duke of Bridge-

water's canal. Some of the dissenting meeting houses are also well built and very large. As we have before observed, of late years there has been many new streets erected, wide and spacious, chiefly excellent large houses built of brick made on the spot, but they have a flight of steps projecting nearly the breadth of the pavement, which makes it very inconvenient to foot passengers; when two persons meet one must go either into the horse road or over the flight of steps, which, in the night time is particularly dangerous, as the lamps are not always lighted.

Manchester has a well accommodated infirmary, which was first opened in 1752: annexed to this building, but a separate foundation, is a lunatic hospital, established about forty years since, and successively enlarged; and to the edifices of the infirmary and lunatic hospital have been added a range of very commodious baths, both cold, warm, and vapour, which are not only used by the patients, but open to subscribers.

SALFORD, which is to Manchester what Southwark is to London, is a royalty belonging to the crown, and gives name to the hundred. It has two fairs, one at Whitsuntide and the other in November, for cattle, pedlary, hardware, woollen cloths, and blanketing. The main part of Salford consists of a wide and long street, leading from the old stone bridge to the entrance of the town from Warrington and Bolton. Trinity chapel in this street was founded in the reign of Charles I. but has since been repaired with an entire new case of stone.

A new church, called St. Stephen's, was consecrated in 1794, and the increase of this part of the town has also kept pace with that of Manchester.

The erection of the new stone bridge has afforded a much shorter road for carriages to most parts of Manchester than the former one through the whole length of Salford; and some capital breweries and manufactories have been erected in its vicinity, which has the advantage of being near the course of the Bolton and Bury canals; in a street running perpendicularly from the end of Salford next to the foot of the old bridge, and which appears to be the oldest part of the town, are the remains of the antient cross and court-house for the hundred.

The supply of provisions to this populous town and neighbourhood is a circumstance well deserving of notice. Formerly oatmeal, which was the staple article of diet of the labouring class in Lancashire, was

brought from Stockport, and the prices of meal and corn in the Friday's market there ruled those of Manchester. In the town, however, corn ground at the mills was chiefly used by families, who sifted it themselves, and prepared it for domestic use.

About ninety years ago the first London baker settled in Manchester; his apprentices took the mills in the vicinity, and in time reduced the inhabitants to the necessity of buying flour of them, and afterwards at the flour shops. Monopolies at length took place in consequence of these changes, which at different times produced riots, one of which occasioned by a large party of country people coming to Manchester, in order to destroy the mills, ended in the loss of several lives at a fray, known by the name of the *Shude hill fight*, in the year 1758; since that time the demand for corn and flour has been increasing to a vast extent, and new sources of supply have been opened from distant parts by the different canal navigations, so that monopoly or scarcity can no longer be apprehended, though the price of these articles must always be high in a district which produces so little and consumes so much.

With respect to various kinds of vegetables, Manchester and its neighbourhood is well supplied from gardens about Warrington, and other parts of the interior, brought by the canals; and apples, which form a considerable part of the diet, even of the poor in this town, are imported by the same conveyance as far distant as the cider counties. The supply of beef and poultry is very plentiful on the market days, and wild fowl of various kinds are brought to market during the different seasons. With fish also Manchester is better provided than might be expected from its inland situation. The greatest quantity of sea fish comes from the Yorkshire coast, consisting of cod, lobsters, and turbots, of which last many are sent even to Liverpool on an overflow of the market. Soles, chiefly of a small size, come from the Lancashire coast. Salmon are brought in plenty from the rivers Mersey and Ribble, principally the latter. The rivers in the neighbourhood abound in trout, and what is called *brood*, which is young salmon from one to two years old, and not easily distinguished from trout, which they closely resemble in shape, but are more delicate to the taste. The Irwell at Manchester, and for a considerable distance below, is however, destitute of fish, the water being poisoned by liquor flowing in from the different dye houses and manufactories. Many ponds and old marl pits in the neighbourhood are well stored with carp and tench, and pike and other fresh water fish are mostly found

in the market. The poor have a welcome addition to their usual fare in the supply of herrings from the Isle of Man, which, in the season, are brought in large quantities, and sold at a very cheap rate.

The supply of coals to Manchester is chiefly derived from the pits about Oldham, Ashton, Duckinfield, Hyde, Newton, Denton, &c. both by land and water carriage. The supply from the Duke of Bridgewater's pits at Worsley is also a considerable addition. At each extremity of the town of Manchester are many elegant houses, commodiously fitted up, and forming what may be termed the country residence of the principal opulent manufacturers and tradesmen, some of them being two miles from their respective warehouses; and some few years since they might truly be regarded as a rural situation, but the buildings in the suburbs of the town of Manchester are now increasing similar to that in the vicinity of London.

To conclude our description of Manchester, we may, without hesitation, pronounce it to be that of the modern trading towns of this kingdom, which has obtained the greatest accession of wealth and population. The fortunes which have been raised by the spirit and ingenuity of its inhabitants from small capitals, have probably exceeded those acquired in any other manufacturing place, not excepting even Birmingham or Liverpool; and it is but justice to say, that in no town has opulence been more honourably and respectably enjoyed, and we are truly concerned to observe the check its prosperity is now undergoing, particularly by the number of failures of houses within the last two or three months.

May its causes only prove temporary, and be succeeded by renewed and augmented success.

## ANSWER TO QUERIES ON BANKRUPTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING observed the following queries respecting bankruptcy, in your number for August last, I have been waiting ever since in hopes that some more able Correspondent than myself would satisfy the inquiry of N. N; but not seeing that done, I beg leave to offer my opinion, as founded on the existing bankrupt laws.

1st. Can a foreign merchant be made a bankrupt during a temporary residence in England?

My reply to this is, that any person, native, denizen, or alien, residing in any part of the British dominions, or in foreign countries, though never a resident trader in England, yet if he is a trader, and coming to England, commits an act of bankruptcy according to the meaning of the bankrupt laws, he will be equally liable to those bankrupt laws.

2d. Query. Can an uncertificated bankrupt be made a bankrupt a second time?

A trader having been made a bankrupt, he cannot set up, or carry on any trade or business, as his property at all times will remain liable to the commission until he has duly received his certificate; of course this query is easily answered.

And to the third and last query—How can a firm be made bankrupts, if one of the parties is an uncertificated bankrupt?

This question is answered on the same score as the second, as an uncertificated bankrupt cannot be engaged either solely or by partnership, in any trade or calling, for his or their account.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, it would not be occupying your pages uselessly to insert at your leisure, a brief extract of the different points of the bankrupt laws as they have been lately amended, as I am sorry to see the occasion we all have, either as *creditors* or *debtors*, to refer thereto for information.

Your's, &c.

A TRADER.

*Bishopsgate Street, Nov.* 2, 1810.

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## THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF DISTILLATION.

SOME of our Correspondents having requested us to give an account of the method of performing the various processes of *distillation*, we think we cannot better satisfy their inquiry than by the following concise extracts from a work lately published by Mr. Cooper, who has not only selected the most valuable parts from all former treatises, but has combined the whole with a thorough practical knowledge, and also consulted an eminent French treatise on the same subject, in-

tended not only as a work of utility for those who make distillation their profession, but also useful to those who distil simple and compound waters for their own use.

By the distillation of spirits is to be understood the art by which all inflammable spirits, brandies, rums, arracks, and the like, are procured from vegetable substances, by the means of a previous fermentation, and a subsequent treatment of the fermented liquor by the alembic, or hot still, with its proper worm and refrigeratory.

But as it is impossible to extract vinous spirits from any vegetable subject without fermentation, and previous to this, brewing is often necessary, it will be requisite first to consider these operations.

By brewing, we mean the extracting a tincture from some vegetable substance, or dissolving it in hot water, by which means it becomes proper for a vinous fermentation.

A solution, or fermentable tincture of this kind, may be procured, with proper management, from any vegetable substance, but the more readily and totally it dissolves in the fluid the better it is fitted for fermentation, and the larger its produce of spirits. All inspissated vegetable juices therefore, as sugar, honey, treacle, manna, &c. are very proper for this use, as they totally dissolve in water, forming a clear and uniform solution; but malt, for its cheapness, is generally preferred in England, though it but imperfectly dissolves in hot water. The worst sort is commonly chosen for this purpose; and the tincture without the addition of hops, or trouble of boiling it, is directly cooled and fermented.

But in order to brew with malt to the greatest advantage, the three following particulars should be carefully attended to:—First, The subject should be well prepared; that is, it should be justly malted, and well ground: for if it be too little malted it will prove hard and flinty, and consequently only a small part of it dissolve in the water; and, on the other hand, if too much malted, a great part of the finer particles, or fermentable matter, will be lost in the operation. With regard to grinding, the malt should be reduced to a kind of coarse meal; for experience has shewn, that by this means the whole substance of the malt may, through the whole process, continue mixed with the tincture, and be distilled with it; whereby a larger quantity of spirit will be obtained, and also great part of the trouble, time, and expense, in brewing saved. This secret depends upon thoroughly mixing, or briskly agitating the meal, first in cold water and then in hot; and repeating this agitation after the fermentation is finished; when

the thick turbid wash must be immediately committed to the still: and thus the two operations of brewing and fermenting may very commodiously be reduced to one, to the no small profit and advantage of the distiller.

The second particular to be attended to, is, that the water be good, and properly applied. Rain water is the best adapted to brewing; for it not only extracts the tincture of the malt better than any other, but it also abounds in fermentable parts, whereby the operation is quickened, and the yield of the spirit increased. The next to that of rain is the water of rivers and lakes, particularly such as wash any large tract of a fertile country, or receive the sullage of populous towns. But whatever water is used, it must stand in a hot state upon the prepared malt, especially if a clear tincture be desired; but the greatest care must be taken to prevent the malt from running into lumps or clods; and, indeed, the best way to prevent this is to put a small quantity of cold water to the malt first, and mix them well together, after which the remaining quantity of water may be added in a state of boiling, without the least danger of coagulating the malt, or, what the distillers call, making a pudding.

It has been found by experience, that a certain degree of heat is necessary to extract the whole virtue of the malt; this degree may, by the above method, be determined to the greatest exactness, as the heat of boiling water may at once be lessened to any assigned degree of warmth by a proper addition of cold water, due regard being had to the season of the year, and the temperature of the air. This improvement, with that mentioned above, of reducing the two operations of brewing and fermentation to one, will be attended with considerable advantage.

With regard to the proper quantity of water, it must be observed, that if too little be used, a viscid clammy mixture will be produced, little disposed to ferment, nor capable of extracting all the soluble parts of the malt. On the other hand, too much water renders the tincture thin and aqueous, and by that means increases the trouble and expense in all parts of the operation. A due medium, therefore, should be chosen; and experience has shewn, that a wash about the goodness of that designed by the London brewers for ten shilling beer, will best answer the distiller's purpose. When a proper quantity of water is mixed with the malt, the whole mass must be well agitated, that all the soluble parts of the malt may often come in contact with the aqueous fluid, which being well saturated after standing a proper

time, must be drawn off, fresh water poured on, and the agitations repeated, till the whole virtue, or saccharine sweetness of the malt is extracted, and only a fixed husky matter remains, incapable of being dissolved by either hot or cold water.

The third requisite particular is, that some certain additions be used, or alterations made according to the season of the year, or the intention of the operator. The season of the year is very necessary to be considered. In the summer, the water applied to the malt must be colder than in the winter; and, in hot sultry weather the tincture must suddenly be cooled, otherwise it will turn eager; and, in order to check the too great tendency it has to fermentation, when the air is hot, it will be necessary to add a proper quantity of unmalted meal, which being much less disposed to fermentation than malt, will greatly moderate its impetuosity, and render the operation suitable to the production of spirits, which, by a too violent fermentation, would in a great measure be dissipated and lost.

*Of Fermentation.*

The tincture, or, as the distillers call it, the wash, being prepared, it is next to be fermented; for, without this operation, no vinous spirit can be produced.

By fermentation is meant that intestine motion performed by the instrumental efficacy of water, whereby the salt, oil, and earth of a fermentable subject are separated, attenuated, transposed, and again collected, and recomposed in a particular manner.

The wash being brought to a tepid or lukewarm state in the backs, a proper quantity of a good conditioned ferment is added; but if the ferment be solid it should be previously broke into small pieces, and gently thinned either with the hand, wisp, &c. in a little of the tepid liquor. A complete and uniform solution, however, should not be attempted, because that would greatly weaken the power of the ferment, or destroy its future efficacy. The whole intended quantity, therefore, being thus loosely mixed with a moderate parcel of the liquor, and kept in a tepid state, either by setting it near the fire or otherwise, and free from the too rude commerce of the external air; more of the insensibly warm liquor ought to be added, at proper intervals, till at length the whole quantity is properly set to working together. And thus, by dividing the business into parts it may much more speedily and effectually be performed than by attempting it all at once.

The whole quantity of liquor being thus set to work, secured in a

proper degree of warmth, and defended from a too free intercourse of the external air, nature itself, as it were, finishes the process, and renders the liquor fit for the still.

By ferments we mean any substance, which, being added to any rightly disposed fermentable liquor, will cause it to ferment much sooner and faster than it would of itself, and, consequently, render the operation shorter; in contradiction to those abusively called so, which only correct some fault in the liquor, or give it some flavour. Hence we see that the principal use of ferments is to save time, and make dispatch in business; whilst they only occasionally, and, as it were by accident, give a flavour and increase the quantity of spirit: and accordingly, any fermentable liquor may, without the addition of any ferment, by a proper management of heat alone, be brought to ferment, and even more perfectly, though much slower, than with their assistance.

These ferments are, in general, the flowers and fæces of all fermentable liquors, generated and thrown to the surface, or deposited at the bottom, either during the act of fermentation, or after the operation is finished.

Two of these are procurable in large quantities, and at a small expense; we mean beer-yeast and wine-lees; a prudent and artificial management or use of which, might render the business of distillation much more facile, certain, and advantageous.

It has been esteemed very difficult, and a great discouragement in the business of distillation, to procure a sufficient stock of these materials, and preserve them at all times ready for use. The whole secret consists in dexterously freeing the matter from its superfluous moisture; because in its fluid state, it is subject to a farther fermentation, which is productive of corruption; in which state it becomes intolerably fœtid and cadaverous.

The method of exposing it to the air till it has acquired a proper consistence, is subject to great inconveniences; and so peculiar and careful a management necessary, that it rarely succeeds.

The best way, therefore, is to press it very slowly and gradually, in a thick, close, and strong canvas bag, after the manner of wine-lees, by the tail-press, till it becomes a kind of cake, which, though soft, will easily snap or break dry and brittle between the fingers. Being reduced to that consistence, and closely packed up in a tight cask, it will remain a long time uncorrupted, preserve its fragrancy, and consequently, fit to be used for fermenting the finest liquor.

The same method is also practicable, and to the same advantage, in the flowers or yeast of wine, which may be thus commodiously imported from abroad; or, if these cannot be procured, others of equal efficacy may be procured from fresh wine-lees, by barely mixing and stirring them into a proper warm liquor; whence the lighter, or more volatile and active part of the lees, will be thrown to the surface, and may easily be taken off and preserved by the above-mentioned method, in any desired quantity: and hence, by a very easy process, an inexhaustible supply of the most useful ferments may be readily and successively procured, so as to prevent for the future all occasion of complaint for want of them, in the distiller's business.

Experience has demonstrated, that all ferments abound much more in essential oil than the liquor which produced them; and, consequently, they retain, in a very high degree, the smell and flavour of the subject. It is therefore requisite, before the ferment is applied, to consider what flavour is intended to be introduced, or what species of ferment is most proper for the liquor.

The alteration thus caused by ferments is so considerable, as to render any neutral fermentable liquor of the same flavour with that which yielded the ferment. This observation is of much greater moment than will presently be conceived; for a new scene is hereby opened, both in the business of distillation, and others depending upon fermentation. It must, however, be observed, that its benefit does not extend to malt, treated in the common method, nor to any other subject but what affords a spirit tolerably pure and tasteless; for otherwise, instead of producing a simple, pure, and uniform flavour, it causes a compound, mixed, and unnatural one. How far the fine stiller may profit by it, well deserves his attention; and whether our native cider spirit, crab spirit, &c. which have very little flavour of their own, may not, by this artifice, be brought nearly, if not entirely, into the state of some foreign brandies, so highly esteemed, is recommended to experience.

It is common with distillers, in order to increase the quantity of spirit, to give it a particular flavour or improve its vinosity, to add several things to the liquor during the time it is in a state of fermentation; and these additions may properly be reduced to salts, acids, aromatics, and oils.

All rich vegetable juices, as treacle, honey, &c. which either want a natural acid, have been deprived of it, or contain it in too small a quantity, will be greatly improved by adding, at the beginning of the

operation, a small quantity of the vegetable or fine mineral acids; as oil of sulphur, Glauber's spirit of salt, juice of lemons, or an aqueous solution of tartar. These additions will either give or greatly improve the vinous acidity of the subject, but not increase the quantity of the spirit, that intention being performed by aromatics and oils.

All pungent aromatics have a surprising quality of increasing the quantity of the spirit, as well as in altering or improving the flavour; but their use requires that the fermentation should be performed in close vessels: and if a large quantity be intended to be added, care must be taken not to do it all at once, less the oiliness of the ingredients should check the operation. But if the flavour be the principal intention, they should not be added till the operation is nearly finished. After the same manner a very considerable quantity of any essential vegetable oil may be converted into a surprisingly large quantity of inflammable spirit; but great caution is here also necessary not to drop it too fast, or add too large a quantity at a time, which would damp the fermentation; it being the surest method of checking, or totally stopping this operation, at any point of time required. The best method, therefore, of adding the oil, so as to avoid all inconveniences, is to rub the oil in a mortar with sugar, which the chymists call making an *Olæsaccharum*, by which means the tenacity of the oil will be destroyed, and the whole readily mix with the liquor and immediately ferment with it. The distiller would do well to consider these observations attentively, as he may thence form an advantageous method of increasing the quantity of spirits, and at the same time greatly improve their quality and flavour.

But in order to put these observations in practice, particular regard must be had to the containing vessel in which the fermentation is performed, the exclusion of the air, and the degree of the external heat or cold.

With regard to the containing vessel, its purity, and the provision for rendering it occasionally close, are chiefly to be considered. In cleansing it no soap or other unctuous body should be used, for fear of checking the fermentation; and, for the same reason, all strong alkaline lixiviums should be avoided. Lime-water, or a turbid solution of quick-lime may be employed for this purpose without producing any ill effect; it will also be of great service in destroying a prevailing acetous salt, which is apt to generate in the vessels when the warm air has free access to them; and tends to pervert the order of fermenta-

tion, and, instead of a wine or wash, produces a vinegar. Special care must also be had that no remains of yeast, or cadaverous remains of former fermented matters, hang about the vessels, which would infect whatever should be afterwards put into them; and cannot, without the utmost difficulty, be perfectly cured and sweetened.

The occasional closeness of the vessels may, in the large way, be provided for by covers properly adapted; and, in the small way, by valves, placed in light casks. These valves will occasionally give the necessary vent to preserve the vessel during the height of the fermentation; the vessel otherwise remaining perfectly close, and impervious to the air.

It is a mistake of a very prejudical nature, in the business of fermentation, to suppose, that there is an absolute necessity for a free admission of the external air. The express contrary is the truth, and very great advantages will be found by practising according to this supposition. A constant influx of the external air, if it does not carry off some part of the spirit already generated, yet certainly catches up and dissipates the fine, subtile, or oleaginous and saline particles, whereof the spirit is made, and thus considerably lessens the quantity. By a close fermentation this inconveniency is avoided; all air, except that included in the vessel, being excluded. The whole secret consists in leaving a moderate space for the air at the top of the vessel, unpossessed by the liquor. When the liquor is once fairly at work to bung it down close, and thus suffer it to finish the fermentation, without opening or giving it any more vent than that afforded it by a proper valve placed in the cask; which, however, is not of absolute necessity, when the empty space, or rather that possessed by the air, is about one-tenth of the gage; the artificial air, generated in the operation, being then seldom sufficient to open a strong valve, or at most not to endanger the cask.

This method may be practised to good advantage by those whose business is not very large; but it requires too much time to be used by the large dealers, who are in a manner forced to admit the free air, and thus sustain a considerable loss in their quantity of spirit, that the fermentation may be finished in the small time allowed for that purpose. It may, however, be said, that the silent, slow, and almost imperceptible vinous fermentation is universally the most perfect and advantageous.

During the whole course of this operation, the vessel should be

kept from all external cold, or considerable heat, in an equal, uniform, and moderate temperature. In the winter, a stove room, such as is common in Germany, would be very convenient for this purpose; the vessel being placed at a proper distance from the stove: but at other seasons no particular apparatus is necessary with us in England, if the place allotted for the business be but well defended from the summer's heat, and the ill effects of cold bleak northern winds.

The operation is known to be perfected when the hissing, or small bubbling noise can be no longer heard, upon applying the ear to the vessel; and also by the liquor itself appearing clear to the eye, and having a pungent sharpness on the tongue: and that it may fully obtain these properties, and be well fitted to yield a pure and perfectly vinous spirit by distillation, it should be suffered to stand at rest in a somewhat cooler place, if practicable, than that in which it was fermented; till it has thoroughly deposited and cleansed itself of the gross lee, and become perfectly transparent, vinous and fragrant; in which state it should be committed to the still, and the spirit obtained will not only exceed that obtained in the common way in quantity, but also in fragrance, pungency, and vinosity.

## ON BANKRUPTCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING read your very valuable publication ever since its commencement, and been much gratified by the many useful comments contained therein, permit me to call the attention of some of your legal friends to what I conceive, at present, to be of the utmost importance to every mercantile man—I mean the bankrupt laws as they now stand, an abstract of which I should be happy to see in your next number, with such comments as may put it in the most comprehensive light as to those acts which constitute bankruptcy, &c. also the duty of assignees and others, who may be concerned in these unfortunate concerns.

I hope the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology, as I have long waited in hopes of seeing it explained by some of your very able Correspondents. I am, &c. &c.

*London, Nov. 9,* 1810. A CITIZEN.

## ACCOUNT OF THE MAGNETIC MOUNTAIN OF CANNAY.

CANNAY is an island of ten or twelve miles in circumference, with an excellent harbour. In it is a hill of some height, called the Compass Hill, in which there is a little hole dug, about a foot or two in depth. A compass placed in this hole is instantly disturbed, and in a short time veers about to the eastward, till at last the north point settles itself in a due southerly direction, and remains there. At a very little distance from this hole, perhaps on the very edge of it, the needle recovers its usual position.

This singular circumstance was known when Martin wrote his account of the island, and is taken notice of by him. He, indeed, says the compass then settled at due east, which is also curious. What increases the singularity of this alteration in the needle, is a discovery lately made by Hector Macneil, Esq. tacksman of the island. He mentioned the circumstance to us, and Lord Breadalbane, Sir Adam Fergusson, Mr. Isaac Hawkins Browne, and the rest of the company, went to examine the fact.

The harbour on the north side is formed by a bold rock of basalt, which may be about half a mile below, and to the southward of the Compass Hill, of which this rock is a continuation. We rowed under this rock, and when the boat reached its centre, immediately under the rock, and almost touching it, the north point of our compass veered about, and settled at due south, and remained there: this experiment was frequently repeated with the same success; but this effect was confined also to a very small part of the rock, which seemed to us directly south from the hole on Compass Hill. At a little distance, on either side, the needle recovered its usual position. His lordship then directed the boat to row with great quickness past the rock, when, upon our crossing the place which had before affected the needle, it was again affected during the passage, though very quick, and recovered soon after passing this point. We could hardly venture to assign any cause for these appearances, but by supposing something magnetical in the rock, extending the whole distance from the Compass Hill to the headland at the mouth of the harbour. If this should prove to be the case, we have no scruple in pronouncing this to be the largest loadstone as yet discovered in the world. A part of the rock was broken off at the very spot where this affection of the needle was observed,

and was applied to the compass when removed from the rock, but it seemed to produce no effect upon the needle whatsoever: also, the compass was carried about the length of the boat from the rock, and it was also placed in the same line on the opposite side of the harbour, at about a quarter of a mile's distance; neither of these experiments produced any effect on the needle.

In this island there are many columnar appearances, not unlike to Staffa; and several, both straight and bent, and every way as regular, which seems also to have, like Staffa, escaped observation till very lately.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. Wollaston being appointed to read the last Croonian lecture, commenced his discourse by observing, that the remarks which he had to offer on the occasion might be thought to bear too little direct relation to each other for insertion in the same lecture, yet that any observation respecting the mode of action of voluntary muscles, and every inquiry into the causes which derange, and into the means of assisting, the action of the heart and blood vessels, must be allowed to promote the design of Dr. Croone, who had instituted these annual disquisitions. He accordingly divided his discourse into three parts, viz. on the "duration of voluntary action;" on "the origin of sea sickness," as arising from a simple mechanical cause, deranging the circulation of the blood; and then he endeavours to explain the advantage derived from riding, and other modes of gestation, in assisting the health under various circumstances, in preference to every species of actual exertion.

In speaking of the duration of muscular action, he observes, that besides the necessity of occasional intermissions from a series of laborious exertions, and the fatigue of continuing the effort of any one voluntary muscle without intermission, which are obvious to every person, there is a third view of the subject, viz. that each effort, though apparently single, consists in reality of a number of contractions repeated at extremely short intervals, so short that the intermediate relaxations cannot be visible, unless prolonged beyond the usual limits by a state of partial or general debility. The existence of these al-

ternate motions he infers from a sensation perceptible upon inserting the extremity of the finger into the ear, because a sound is then perceived which resembles that of carriages at a distance passing rapidly over a pavement, and their frequency he estimates at twenty or thirty in a second; and he adds, that the resemblance of the muscular vibrations to the sound of carriages at a distance, arises not so much from the quality of the sound as from an agreement in frequency with an average of the tremors usually produced by the number of stones in the regular pavement of London passed over by carriages moving quickly. If the number of vibrations be twenty-four in a second, and the breadth of each stone be six inches, the rate of the carriage would be about eight miles in an hour, which agrees with the truth of the facts on which the estimate is founded.

The doctor was led to the investigation of the cause of sea sickness from what he himself experienced in a voyage. He first observed a peculiarity in his mode of respiration, evidently connected with the motion of the vessel; that his respirations were not taken with the accustomed uniformity, but were interrupted by irregular pauses, with an appearance of watching for some favourable opportunity for making a succeeding effort; and it seemed as if the act of inspiration were in some manner to be guided by the tendency of the vessel to pitch with an uneasy motion. This action, he thought, affected the system by its influence on the motion of the blood; for at the same instant that the chest is dilated for the reception of air, its vessels become also more open to the reception of the blood, so that the return of blood from the head is more free than at any other period of complete respiration. But by the act of expelling air from the lungs, the ingress of the blood is so far obstructed, that when the surface of the brain is exposed by the trepan, a successive turgescence and subsidence of the brain is seen in alternate motion with the different states of the chest. Hence, perhaps, in severe head-aches a degree of temporary relief is obtained by occasional complete inspirations; in sea sickness also the act of inspiration will have some tendency to relieve, if regulated so as to counteract any temporary pressure of blood upon the brain. The principal uneasiness is felt during the subsidence of the vessel by the sinking of the wave on which it rests. It is during this subsidence that the blood has a tendency to press with unusual force upon the brain. This fact is elucidated by reasoning, and by what is known to occur in the barometer, which, when carried out to

sea in a calm, rests at the same height at which it would stand on the shore; but when the ship falls by the subsidence of the wave, the mercury is seen apparently to rise in the tube that contains it, because a portion of its gravity is then employed in occasioning its descent along with the vessel; and accordingly, if it were confined in a tube closed at bottom it would no longer press with its whole weight upon the lower end. In the same manner, and for the same reason, the blood no longer presses downwards with its whole weight and will be driven upwards by the elasticity which before was merely sufficient to support it. The sickness occasioned by swinging may be explained in the same way. It is in descending forwards that this sensation is perceived; for then the blood has the greatest tendency to move from the feet towards the head, since the line joining them is in the direction of the motion; but when the descent is backwards, the motion is transverse to the line of the body, it occasions little inconvenience, because the tendency to propel the blood towards the head is inconsiderable.

Dr. Wollaston thinks that the contents of the intestines are also affected by the same cause as the blood; and if these have any direct disposition to regurgitate, this consequence will be in no degree counteracted by the process of respiration. "In thus referring," says our author, "the sensations of sea sickness in so great a degree to the agency of mere mechanical pressure, I feel confirmed by considering the consequence of an opposite motion, which, by too quickly withdrawing blood from the head, occasions a tendency to faint, or that approach to fainting which amounts to a momentary giddiness, with diminution of muscular power. At a time when I was much fatigued by exercise, I had occasion to run to some distance, and seat myself under a low wall for shelter from a very heavy shower. In rising suddenly from this position, I was attacked with such a degree of giddiness, that I involuntarily dropped into my former posture, and was instantaneously relieved by return of blood to the head, from every sensation of uneasiness. Since that time, the same affection has frequently occurred to me in slighter degrees; and I have observed that it has been under similar circumstances of rising suddenly from an inclined position, after some degree of previous fatigue, sinking down again immediately removes the giddiness; and then by rising a second time more gradually the same sensation is avoided."

In his observations on the salutary effects of riding, &c. Dr. Wollaston observes, that although the term *gestation* is employed by medi-

cal writers as a general term comprehending riding on horseback, or in a carriage, yet he suspects that no explanation has yet been given of the peculiar advantages of external motion, nor does he think that the benefits to be derived from carriage exercise have been estimated so highly as they ought. Under the term exercise, active exercise has been too frequently confounded with passive gestation, and fatiguing efforts have been substituted for motions that are agreeable, and even invigorating, when duly adapted to the strength of the invalid, and the nature of his indisposition. His explanation of the effects of external motion upon the circulation of the blood is founded upon a part of the structure observable in the venous system. The valves allow a free passage to the blood, when propelled forward by any motion that assists its progress; but they oppose an immediate obstacle to such as have a contrary tendency. The circulation is consequently helped forward by every degree of gentle agitation. The heart is supported in any laborious effort; it is assisted in the great work of restoring a system, which has recently struggled with some violent attack; or it is allowed, as it were, to rest from a labour to which it is unequal, when the powers of life are nearly exhausted by any lingering disorder. In the relief thus afforded to an organ so essential to life, all other vital functions must necessarily participate, and the offices of secretion and assimilation will be promoted during such comparative repose from laborious exertion. Even the powers of the mind are, in many persons, manifestly affected by these kinds of motion. It is not only in cases of absolute deficiency of power to carry on the customary circulation, that the beneficial effects of gestation are felt, but equally so, when comparative inability arises from redundancy of matter to be propelled. When, from fullness of blood the circulation is obstructed, the whole system labours under a feeling of agitation, with that sensibility to sudden impressions, which is usually termed nervousness. The mind becomes incapable of any deliberate consideration, and is impressed with horrors that have no foundation but in a distempered imagination. The composed serenity of mind that succeeds to the previous alarm, is described by some persons with a degree of satisfaction that evinces the decided influence of the remedy.

Dr. Wollaston quotes a very striking fact in justification of his theory, and adds, "If vigour can, in any instance, be directly given, a man may certainly be said to receive it in the most direct mode, when the service of impelling forward the circulation of his blood is performed by external means. The first mover of the systems is

thereby wound up, and the several subordinate operations of the machine must each be performed with greater freedom, in consequence of this general supply of power." In many cases (he further observes), the cure of a patient has been solely owing to the external agitation of his body, which must be allowed to have had the effect of relieving the heart and arteries from a great part of their exertion in propelling the blood, and may therefore have contributed to the cure by that means only. Different degrees of exercise must be adapted to the different degrees of bodily strength; and in some cases, a gentle, long-continued, and perhaps incessant, motion may be requisite; and, in these circumstances, sea voyages have sometimes been attended with remarkable advantages.

It will be recollected by our readers, that a young man, in the Autumn of last year, went into a room in which were two healthy rattlesnakes, and that after teasing them some time, one of them bit him, of which wound he lingered from the 17th of October till November 4, when he died. Mr. Everard Home, who attended the man through his sufferings, has laid before the Royal Society a most accurate and minute statement of the symptoms that occurred, and of the means made use of to avert the evil. After this, he refers to several other cases sent from India to Dr. Patrick Russell, and to an experiment which he made in the year 1782, while in the island of St. Lucia: from all which he infers, that the effects of the bite of a snake vary according to the intensity of the poison. When it is very active, the local irritation is so sudden and so violent, that death soon takes place, but the only alteration of structure of the body is in the parts close to the bite, where the cellular membrane is completely destroyed, and the neighbouring muscles very considerably inflamed. When the poison is less intense, the shock to the general system does not prove fatal; it brings on delirium in a slight degree, and great pain; but if the poison produce a local injury of sufficient extent, the patient also dies, while all slighter cases recover. The effect of the poison on the constitution is so immediate, and the irritability of the stomach is so great, that there is no opportunity of exhibiting medicines till it has fairly taken place, and then there is little chance of beneficial effects being produced. The only rational local treatment to prevent the secondary mischief is *making ligatures above the tumefied part, to compress the cellular membrane and set bounds to the swelling; which only spreads in the loose parts under the skin; and then scarifying freely the parts already*

*swoln, that the effused serum may escape, and the matter be discharged as soon as formed.*

## THE TRADESMAN, No. VI.

"Vessels large may venture more,
"But little boats should keep near shore."
*Dr. Franklin.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

*Chapel Street, Nov. 6, 1810.*

IT is a very mistaken idea that prevails amongst young Tradesmen, that they may venture upon this, that, or the other speculation, when if fortune should turn against them it would ruin them, or keep them always poor. They ground their chance upon the risk that merchants and men of opulence run; forgetting that the insurance may preserve the one, as independent property does the other, while there are no means, no resources left, to uphold the young and speculative Tradesman; it is an error that has been to many a snare, *the charms of gain overpower reason, and, we think, that things appear to be as we would wish them*; but the numbers that have fallen, to the few that have advanced, is a sufficient proof to establish the above motto.

Having now completed one volume, the utility of the plan and the correctness of the observations, may be better appretiated by yourself and Correspondents; and if it is not considered as trespassing too much on your valuable pages, I hope that some more able hand will take up the pen and continue it, in which you shall occasionally have my humble endeavours for perusal; but, if on the contrary, I must in propriety, with the present, bid adieu to

THE TRADESMAN.

## ACCOUNT OF THE EDINBURGH INSTITUTE.

AN institution, on a new and popular plan, commenced in Edinburgh on the 1st of October, and promises to become eminently useful in promoting the diffusion of knowledge. Its object is to afford courses of lectures on various sciences, and on the most useful branches of

polite literature, adapted to the capacity and convenience of a large class of individuals, who possess a taste for knowledge, but want opportunity or leisure for academic studies; and it is conducted on a plan of economy which places its advantages within the reach of persons of every description. The lectures are given by individuals, who are members of the institution, selected by a committee appointed for that purpose; they receive a small pecuniary compensation, and enjoy several honorary privileges. It is conceived, that the means of supporting such an institution may easily be found in Edinburgh, where there are so many professed students, as well as individuals in private life, who dedicate a considerable portion of their time to literary and scientific pursuits, and who would willingly embrace an opportunity of rendering their acquirements beneficial to others, were an institution like the present contrived to bring them forward, and give effect to their exertions.

The lectures are delivered three times a week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock, and are continued during eight months of the year, one science succeeding another, and each being treated at such length as its importance requires. The funds for the support of the institution arise from an annual contribution of half a guinea from each member, part of which is expended in purchasing philosophical instruments for the common use of the members, and the rest is applied to discharge the necessary expenses of the meetings, and to provide a small remuneration for the lecturers. An extraordinary meeting is held once a month, for the purpose of discussion, at which any member may controvert the principles laid down by the lecturer, or illustrate the subject under discussion. The business of the society is managed by a committee, in whom is vested the power of electing members, and arranging the courses of lectures for the session. Each member is at liberty to bring a stranger, and free admission is given to ladies.

This society, which has taken the name of the Edinburgh Institute, meets at present in Mr. Wallace's Mathematical Academy, South Bridge-street, where lectures on astronomy will continue to be delivered till the 1st of December; it is probable, however, from the rapid increase of the members, that a larger apartment will soon be required.

## ON FOOTWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE observed with pleasure the remarks of your Correspondent, a Pedestrian, p. 388, which are perfectly correct. I have been accustomed to that part; but conceive that the nuisance complained of does not arise from any particular wish to disturb the foot passengers, but from a desire to keep out of *a very dirty road*, and this will actuate every person that can do it. We are then to consider, what is the situation of the country? and what methods have been adopted in similar cases? We shall find that the country is low and swampy, consequently the water will not drain quickly away. The road from Egham to Staines is in a similar condition, the foot-paths, part of the way, have been raised, that it might be kept dry, and to prevent it being torn down and cut up by cattle, at certain distances there are *posts fixed across the road*. This is at once a safe, convenient, and economical plan, and this I should advise your Correspondent to request the trustees or inhabitants to have done, in consideration of saving the roads, and it would at once remove the cause of his complaints.

But, Sir, there is a great nuisance existing at the west end of the town, and other parts, that I have long wished removed, I mean the water drains so common at the public houses, and which are suffered to run across and inundate the foot-paths, to the great disgust of the passengers; these should be conveyed under ground to the channel, or into the sewer, as I have seen several done; and while there must be such places, *there should be proper places made and appointed under certain regulations*, for the present are a disgrace to a civilized and polite society: that this may meet the eye of some of our efficient magistrates, whose ideas may accord with mine, to put the removal of them into execution, is the wish of Your's, &c.

J. G.

## ON CHYMISTRY, AS CONNECTED WITH THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND ACCOUNT OF ACIDS.

IT is generally observed, that no science has been more generally pursued, or more attentively studied of late years than that of chy-

mistry, nor has any science made such rapid progress in so short a period of time. The modern theory of chymistry is so widely different to that of the antients, and is now so generally connected with our arts and manufactures, that we should be wanting in the execution of our work did we not furnish, from time to time, an account of such parts of the science as may be connected most materially with the different branches of our trade.

However simplified and improved are the present theatrical doctrines of chymistry, and to which many of the most obdurate philosophers of the old school are now converted, we may say, with Dr. Black, in his letter to Lavoisier, "we must not expect to convince every person, as habit enslaves the minds of most men and makes them believe and revere the greatest absurdities," particularly in the different practical parts of our manufactures, but we are pleased to see that the power of habit has, in many instances, been gradually overcome, as a new and better doctrine has been clearly and simply demonstrated.

As acids form so prominent a part in our various manufactures, we will commence therewith. There are reckoned ten species of mineral acids, but the six following are the most abundant and best known and connected with the metallic arts, viz. carbonic, muriatic, fluoric, nitric, sulphuric and boracic.

*Of Carbonic Acid.*—This is a very abundant acid, which, being often found in the acriform state, was originally called fixed air; and the carbonic acid gas possesses all the most obvious qualities of air, and exists in the atmosphere, of which it forms a small part.

This carbonic acid is the *choak damp* of miners, so called from the fatal effects it produces on those who breathe it. The miners are informed of its presence by the faintness with which their lights burn, or by their total extinction. Like air it is invisible and elastic; it cannot be distinguished from this fluid when inclosed in a glass vessel, or when it floats in the air. It is found disengaged, and in a state of purity in several subterraneous cavities, particularly in the Grotto del Cane of Italy; and it exists in a state of combination in a great number of natural bodies, such as mineral waters and several sorts of neutral salts. Great quantities are produced in spirituous fermentation; it is likewise produced in the processes of respiration, and of the combustion of charcoal, and lastly, all the parts of plants, more especially the leaves, continually emit while in the shade. This acid though elastic and transparent, differs greatly from air, even in its physical properties; its specific gravity is double that of air; hence it may be

poured, like other dense fluids, from one vessel to another, and for this reason it flows out of the cock after a cask of wine has been drawn off; its taste is brisk and subacid: animals which respire it die instantly, and all bodies in a state of combustion are extinguished by being plunged into this fluid. It colours the tincture of turnsole with a clear red, which, however, disappears by exposure to air in proportion as the acid evaporates. It does not alter the colour of violets, because its action is too feeble to produce a sensible change in deep and fixed colours.

It mixes with pure or vital air, but without combination, and forms a mixture which may be respired for a certain time, provided the carbonic acid does not exceed the third part of the whole; it may be administered in this manner as a remedy for disorders of the lungs.

It combines with water, though slowly. When these two fluids are agitated together, and their surfaces of contact are by that means multiplied, they unite more readily, and form an acidulous liquor. Water dissolves a greater quantity of carbonic acid the colder it is; but this solution is limited to a certain quantity, but the coldest water cannot absorb more than its own bulk of it.

Water, charged with carbonic acid, is somewhat heavier than distilled water, it sparkles when agitated, its taste is brisk and acidulous, and it reddens the tincture of turnsole; it boils readily, and is decomposed by the heat, its acid escaping in the form of an elastic fluid. The contact of air produces the same effect more quickly, as its temperature is higher; it is necessary, therefore, for the preservation of this liquid, that it should be kept in a cool place, in well closed vessels, or under a strong compression.

Several philosophers have observed, that this acid, in its elastic state, possesses the property of preserving animal substances, by retarding putrefaction, and even diminishing its effects after it has commenced.

Water, impregnated with carbonic acid, has, in several cases, been successfully prescribed in putrid, bilious fevers, and in several disorders of the lungs.

A combination of this acid, with the solution of lime in water, is constantly attended with a phenomenon which forms a criterion of the presence of this acid. When it comes in contact with the lime-water, white clouds are immediately produced, which increase in bulk and form a very abundant precipitate; these clouds arise from the combination of the carbonic acid with the lime, with which it forms chalk or carbonate of lime; this new salt being scarcely at all soluble

in pure water falls to the bottom; lime-water is, therefore, a test for distinguishing the nature and quantity of the acid we are treating of. If an additional quantity of the acid be added after the precipitate is formed, this excess will cause it to disappear by a second solution. Chalk dissolved in water by a superabundance of the carbonic acid is precipitated by boiling, by exposure to air, and, in a word, by every process which can take away this excess; hence it is, that caustic fixed alkalis and pure ammoniac, poured into a solution of chalk by carbonic acid, precipitate the chalk by absorbing that excess of acid.

*(To be continued.)*

## COFFEE RECOMMENDED AS A PARTIAL SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE readiness with which you grant insertion to any article in your useful miscellany, that may anyways tend to the advantage of the public or benefit of trade and commerce, emboldens me to address you these few lines on the subject of the great consumption of tea, which, although it brings in a considerable revenue to the country, is most mischievous to the trade of the British nation, by draining us of specie to China annually to the amount of some millions. On this score I have to call the attention of your numerous Correspondents, and the public at large, that if prejudice and the habits of Johnny Bull would but admit a partial substitution in the produce of our West India islands, by a more general use of coffee, the benefits to be derived therefrom would be immense; particularly in the present losing state of the coffee market. I know that general opinion goes against the wholesomeness of this article with a British constitution, but this I am confident proceeds from opinion only, and I could wish this subject to be investigated by those who may have it in their power to treat fully on the probable effects of the use of coffee on the human constitution.

Your's, &c.

PUBLICO.

An elucidation on this subject will be had by referring to the fourth volume of the Tradesman, in our numbers for April and May last.—EDIT.

## PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE FROM BANKSIDE SOUTHWARK TO QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERMIT me to ask if the above intended bridge will answer all its desirable purposes, considering the number of bridges made and intended, with the bed of the river taken up from the Strand, whether we shall not be making a *public evil* for a *public convenience*, by injuring the current and bed of the river. I leave this for the inquiry of those more capable than,

Your's, obliged,

J. G.

## THE MANUFACTURE OF ALUM.

*From the Annales de Chimie.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the constant use of alum, it is astonishing that the details of its fabrication are so little known; those who have given them have always contented themselves with describing the general method of making it, without presenting the different processes employed, and which vary almost as much as the aluminous schiste itself.

The art of making alum is, in my opinion, still far short of the perfection to which it might be carried; those who have been employed in it up to this time, being acquainted with no other theory, have continued mechanically the processes employed by their ancestors, and consequently the limits of this art have not been extended; but, the processes once known, it will be easy for chymists to improve the practice by the application of theory, and by that means to assist an art so useful to society. This consideration has induced me to publish them.

In order to proceed with method, I shall treat, 1st, of the ore, the strata in which it is found, and of the general method of extracting it; 2d. of the roasting; and 3dly. of the lixiviation, of evaporating the leys, and of the crystallization of the alum.

I shall particularly describe the method practised at Flone, as being

the best attended to and the most perfect; the general processes being in other respects the same as in other works.

Alum ores that are procured at Flone are found in beds of aluminous and pyritous schiste, at about thirty toises deep, inclined to the south about seventy degrees, and in a direction from east to west; their thickness, on an average, is four, six, and eight toises.

The top of these beds is blue calcareous earth, which has the same direction as the alum ore; the schiste and mica free stone form the wall, and have the same direction.

The aluminous schiste is raised through perpendicular apertures by means of windlasses: the subterraneous works are carried on in simple galleries, lined and supported by timber and faggots.

The beds contain, in the course of their extent, two kinds of minerals; that which is on the side of the Meuse is the richest, and that on L'Hesbaye is more or less poor. The aluminous schiste, which is the richest, is ordinarily black, friable, interspersed with mica; and the finer and more divided the particles of it are, the richer in the ore.

The second kind is of a grey slate colour, sometimes covered with a reddish crust.

I shall not speak of the varieties that are met with in these two species; such details would lead me too far; neither shall I speak further of the ore that is found perished in the old galleries; it is an ore similar to the preceding, which, in the course of time, has effloresced, and its constituent principles have had time to combine. It has not the form of schiste; it is brittle, and falls into small pieces, and is of a quality superior to all the others.

The extracted ore is formed into a heap, to be left to effloresce; it is by a long exposure to the air that the schiste is brought to the state requisite for use: the half-formed, half-combined, constituent principles, combine more intimately by the action of the air and rain-water. The workmen are fully sensible of the necessity of the assistance of the water; for when it happens, during the summer, that rain is rare, they moisten the heaps with water, which they are at great trouble to procure.

It is important that the heaps be not raised too high; if they are so, the water does not penetrate them, and the air reaches the center with difficulty; ten or twelve feet are sufficiently high. The alum-makers are sensible of all the advantages attached to this method; but are prevented from following it in certain situations, as it requires a great

space of land, which cannot be always obtained: it is often necessary to make it into heaps forty and fifty feet high.

The friable schiste takes less time to effloresce than that of the second species. As this latter is in a mass, it is necessary, in order to facilitate the efflorescence, to break it into pieces one or two cubic inches in size, and even then it takes three or four years to effloresce. The heat of the sun, after rain, contributes much to this operation; it destroys the aggregation that unites the molecules of the schiste, and disposes its principles to combination.

They are likewise sensible of the importance of this long exposure to the air. Those who, for want of land, are obliged to employ ore not effloresced are easily convinced, by the small quantity of alum it produces, of the necessity of a longer exposure. Nature, in this case, accomplishes every thing; and renders the assistance of art unnecessary; but she must not be hurried in her operation; her progress is slow, it is true, but at the same time it is certain.

The ores, thus effloresced, are disposed for roasting.

*Roasting of the Ore.*

In order to roast the ore a double bed of faggots is made, about sixty or seventy feet long and six wide; it is covered with a bed, about a foot deep, of the massy schiste, broken, another foot of the scaly schiste, or first species. The first bed of the ore, by the interstices that it leaves, facilitates the passage of the heat into the second. A space of about two feet is left towards the middle of the bed of faggots; and into this space the fire is put, which afterwards spreads on all sides. While the first bed lights, a second is disposed near it, formed in the same manner. After that the first bed of ore is stirred, holes are made in it towards the surface; and above the first a second bed of faggots, and schiste is formed, which is lighted by the heat of that on which it rests. The fire is applied to the second bed, and a third is formed near it; the second is raised, and the third is lighted; a fourth is formed while the third lights, and so on. The first bed is raised to forty or fifty feet, and terminated in a ridge at the top. The time taken up in making these beds allows the ore of the first-formed beds to be sufficiently roasted. Those whose office is to lixiviate the roasted ore break up the heap from behind, while the workmen in front form successive beds, which are raised as I have related.

These heaps are worked about two months before the alum is made; they have always by this means a quantity of ore in advance, which is

indispensible. The roasting occupies three workmen, namely, a foreman, a journeyman, and an assistant.

The heaps form the frustrum of a pyramid with four fronts, two great and two small sides; one of the large sides, on which the ore is extracted, is steep and inclining a very little to the horizon, and its reverse exhibits three or four steps, formed by the beds that have been alternately raised.

It is important that the sides of the heap be raised as perpendicularly as possible, that the rain may not remain upon it, and carry away part of the salt; yet it is necessary that the two small sides of the heap, and the outer sides of the beds, be covered with crumbled and moist ore.

The skill of the foreman consists in roasting the earths neither more nor less than is necessary; if they are done too little they make bad alum, if too much the product is much less.

An attentive foreman ought never to lose sight of the heap; for there are accidents that diminish the intensity of the fire, such as heavy rains; and others that augment it, such as wind for example. To remedy the first accident he ought to make an opening in the heap, wherever the fire seems extinguished, and by that means to give it air; sometimes he will find it necessary to uncover a part of a bed, and to put in fresh faggots, which must be lighted in the same manner as the former. As for the other inconvenience he may obviate it, by stopping up with humid schiste the holes through which the flame appears. In order to roast the earths properly, the foreman should be perfectly acquainted with the degree of heat requisite for every kind of earth; for the hard require it to be stronger, and the friable rather weaker; and lastly, he must be as well able to regulate this immense fire-place as he would that of an apartment. If any of the beds have too much fire, he must lessen it; if any others too little, he must augment it.

What I have related sufficiently shews the difficulty of the foreman's business. If he be not active, vigilant, and intelligent, he may, with very good ore, and well effloresced, produce but very little or bad alum.

The aluminous schiste may be said to be insipid both before and after the roasting; however, if it be previously wetted, the surface exhibits a saline vegetation, which is not pure alum, but a compost of acid sulphate of alumine, sulphate of iron, and magnesia. During the roasting, on the superficies of the beds of certain ores, an efflo-

rescence of sulphur may be observed, and on others an efflorescence of salt entirely formed, similar to that of unroasted ore: this sulphur and this salt ultimately disappear. I propose to shew, in another place, that this proceeds from a defect in the processes; but I shall now return to the heap, which is to be cut up for lixiviation.

*(To be continued.)*

## PLAN FOR A HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

——— *Vertutibus obstat*
*Res angusta domi.* JUVENAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAD our satirist visited the various resorts of poverty in this metropolis, he could not have uttered a more appropriate observation than the foregoing; as here poverty too frequently becomes the ladder by which vice mounts to its meridian height. Although the idea of a General House of Industry has been encouraged by able comments in the House of Commons, yet, I am sorry to observe, that no one has endeavoured, in any publication, to present the public with a plan on which so eligible an institution might be carried into effect.

Feeling the difficulties of so arduous an undertaking, it is with the utmost diffidence that I offer the heads of such a plan to public consideration; satisfied, however, that there is some merit even due to the simple miner, who first selects the shapeless ore from the encrusted mass: and happy shall I be if some more able artificer shall take my crude materials in hand, and form a model more perfect, and more deserving of public attention.

To establish a "ΠΑΝΕΡΓΟΝ," or Institution for General Employ, where persons of all descriptions may find a temporary employment even for an hour, if inclined to barter their labour at its stated price, it will be necessary, in the first place, that some public and respectable persons should form themselves into a *Committee of Communication*, in order to make inquiry, and ascertain among merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. with whom they are connected, the daily and piece prices of labour in the various occupations of arts, manufactures, and commerce; which may then be reduced into a scale, and shew at one view the actual price of each persons labour in any the

most trivial employment, for any given space of time, even to the fraction of an hour. Let each member of the committee undertake a certain department, most convenient to his own inquiries, and it would be no great length of time before the committee would obtain the desired intelligence. Such a scale of labour being prepared, it might be placed up in some conspicuous part of the edifice, where every individual of the institution might at once observe the rate of his labour before he entered on his employ. The results of these inquiries would also furnish the committee with many important hints for the better and more efficiently carrying on the various works of the establishment both as to extent and economy. This desideratum being accomplished, the next point to be attended to, is the mode of conducting and governing the institution. To this end, the various occupations of the place should be divided into different classes, and to each class, (which should not be too numerous) an overseer should be appointed both to watch over and instruct; and such overseer should have full power to set any individual to work in such class, who should apply for admittance to employ; he should also be invested with power similar to a common police officer.

Let the next gradation of power be a *Committee of Inspection*, who should take daily cognizance of the individual conduct of the members of the institution, and be empowered to award punishments in cases of delinquency. Over this should be placed a *Committee of Survey*, who should weekly inspect the reports of the Committee of Inspection, examine the state of the institution, and order regulations where necessary: and to this should succeed a *Committee of Controul*, who should sit monthly to receive a general report of the state of the institution, and make such orders as might be necessary for its general welfare. The members of the institution should solely receive the money price of their individual labour, and not be found in either board, lodging, or clothing. *No strong liquors of any kind* should be allowed within the establishment, nor any one admitted who was in the smallest degree inebriated. In this institution even convicts, disposed to reform when discharged from their punishments, might find subsistence in return for labour; and to this institution all persons might resort, who would not otherwise subsist themselves in an honest way. From this institution also the tradesman and contractor might hire his workmen for the hour, day, or week. A register should be kept of the labour of each individual, so that the employer, by a reference thereto, might ascertain of how much labour each member

was capable. A report from each overseer should be made daily, weekly, and monthly, to the Committee of Inspection, of the quantity and quality of labour; and also of the moral conduct of each individual of his class, who should, accordingly, certify the same against the name of such individual in the general register, which should be open to the inspection of every one; by which means the employer might, at one view, see who were fit for his employ, and what they were capable of performing, with their general conduct in the institution, the length of time that they had been in the establishment, and their behaviour during that time. By these means, many might re-establish characters to set them forward again with the public in their general employments. An institution somewhat similar, under the denomination of a *spinning house*, has long subsisted in Holland, and its advantages, moral and political, have been found great beyond expectation; surely, in this country then, which boasts so able a police, it might be made an object of the highest political magnitude.

It is only necessary for parliament to empower men of weight and influence to make the attempt, in order to insure a completion of the plan; let such commence this laudable undertaking, and the whole country would, I am confident, come forward, and add its assistance to their energies; especially as such an institution, with proper management, would nearly support itself, in a short time, from the produce of its own labour.

In my official situation, as Clerk of Arraigns on one of the Circuits, it has frequently fallen to my lot to observe how requisite such an establishment was to receive the convict when discharged from gaol; too many of those unfortunate beings, though disposed to return to the paths of honesty, are from thence sent at large again upon the world, without friends, without characters, without the means of subsistence, (for none will employ them), and without an asylum to shelter them from inclemency and famine, are forced to resort to their old habits of plunder to supply the immediate calls of nature.

The poor female outcast, and forlorn prostitute, too, claims loudly your consideration for the amelioration of her state, by offering her employ; for cold is her resting-place, and bitter is her bread of life.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

THISMIAMES.

*Industry Hall, Nov.* 16, 1810.

## ON MERCANTILE FAILURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor,

In your last number, your Correspondent, S. B. in his "Observations on Mercantile Failures," sets out with declaring, that "it is an indisputable fact, that the numerous bankruptcies which have lately occurred in the mercantile world, have been, in a principal degree, occasioned by unwarrantable speculations, carried on by fictitious credit, and the discount of accommodation bills to an immense amount;" now the sweeping declaration to persons (as he afterwards acknowledges himself to be) "nowise concerned in trade," may appear very plausible at first sight, but will not bear the least scrutiny. I will readily admit that there are *some* of the above description within my own knowledge in this city, but by these five or six houses we are not to judge all those who have the misfortune to come to the Gazette.

When the minister of the day or his hirelings wish to transmit forth the prosperity of the country, they tell you to look to the list of exports, &c. Now those names that have appeared most frequent in the "bills of entry" have some of them also appeared in the gazette, which the minister will find to his cost at no very distant period, and then they are immediately denominated mad speculatists by all the hireling crew, forgetting that, ten years ago, a tradesman could make five per cent. by his business, when he now can only make two and a half per cent. or in that proportion, and now taxes are double what they were then, and the expenses attending the carrying on of his business, in some instances, treble; therefore, I leave the sober and dispassionate reader to say, whether he is not *absolutely obliged* to do three times the business to be able to pay his way; and let any man at all acquainted with trade say, if the risk is not four times what it was then. Taxes must be paid, and, consequently, the mercantile creditor must wait; hence arises the number of bills of exchange, which to persons who have not "any knowledge of the affairs of commerce," appear a two-edged sword.

As to the idea of registering firms, &c. in the Gazette, I leave that to the hands of some more able Correspondent, and have only further to observe, that I have no doubt it will be found, upon mature observation, that a great majority of bankrupts arises, not from "unwarrantable speculations," but from the enormous load of taxes with

which trade is clogged, and the extravagant price of every necessary article of life, which is an undeniable consequence.

Your's, &c.

*Royal Exchange, Nov.* 12, 1810. P. L.

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

*Present State of the Spanish Colonies; including a particular Report of Hispanola, or the Spanish Part of Santo Domingo; with a General Survey of the Settlements on the South Continent of America, as relates to History, Trade, Population, Customs, Manners, &c.: with a concise Statement of the Sentiments of the People on their relative Situation to their Mother Country, &c.* By William Walton, jun. Secretary to the Expedition which captured the City of Santo Domingo from the French, and Resident British Agent there. In Two Volumes, 8vo. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1810.

IN commencing so important a department as the analysis and investigation of commercial publications, which we shall confine generally to those that are accordant with the plan and design of our Miscellany, we entertain a confidence in the candour of our readers, from the conscious satisfaction we feel ourselves impelled to anticipate as the natural impression it will make on their minds. At a period so interesting as the present, when we have to contemplate the horrors of continental edicts, suggested in rage, promulgated in fury, and executed in frenzy, every thing relative to commerce in general, and to our own commerce in particular, must demand the most serious attention. In the present struggle of Spain and Portugal, in their resistance to the chains of Gallic slavery, a publication of this nature cannot be considered with an ordinary emotion. That mind must, indeed, be torpid, and lost in a lethargic indolence and stupidity, which is not tremblingly alive to the mutable transitions of political events; that mind must be insensible to all the operations of serious reflection, deadened to the common sensations, and a stranger to the natural energies of human nature, which can regard with indifference the perturbed condition of the continent of Europe, as well as the distracted proceedings of trans-atlantic states and countries.

The title alone is sufficient to convince us of the importance of the work before us. To every British subject, connected in the least with commercial affairs, it must be a matter of the highest consideration. Mr. Walton's situation must certainly have afforded him many facilities, of which he seems fully to have availed himself. The late period to which he has brought down his narrative is a matter which ought not to be overlooked. Of this report, however, it is admitted that some parts have a retrospective view, and relate to the changes and revolutions of the West Indies a few years past; but there are others which descend to a very recent date, and connect with the chain of circumstances of preceding times. A general, but highly interesting statement of the events of the western hemisphere has been thus produced for the satisfaction of the British commercial world.

His preface corresponds with his title, and demonstrates that much of his information, at least, has been derived from personal observations, or from unquestionable documents. This is of essential import. It stamps an authority on the various relations of the historian. He proposes to state facts, and facts only; and to discard the meretricious aids of flowery declamation and fascinating description to give currency to his relation. Yet his phrases are not of so meagre or forbidding a character as to disgust the reader with uncouth jargon, or to create any reasonable or well-founded spirit of prejudice against the author.

The first of these interesting volumes is embellished with a frontispiece, containing a half length of Ferdinand VII. king of Spain, from a portrait in the possession of Admiral Apodaca, and a plan of the city of Santo Domingo, with the route of the British army from Palenque Bay to that city, which surrendered on the 6th of July, 1809, under the command of Major-general Hugh Lyle Carmichael. To the second volume is prefixed a plate, containing various representations of an idol, or Cemi, found in Hispanola,

"Originally worshipped by the natives as an household god, (Vol. I. p. 167.) It corresponds perfectly with the description given us by Moore in his learned work, called the Hindupantheon, and answers exactly to the Lingans worship of that people; but (p. 168) it may be said to represent it more fully, and in a more striking manner, than any idols by him described."

After an introduction of eight pages, the first chapter briefly recites the early history of Hispanola; and the second contains a concise account of the present government of Hayti, to which we must refer our readers. The coasts, harbours, bays, and islands, natural history, &c. follow in several chapters, from the third to the ninth inclusive. The tenth has an account of its population, cities, &c.; the eleventh describes their amusements; the twelth contains a history of the Indians, with the decline and subsequent rise of Hispanola, and the policy of the French in the West Indies; and the thirteenth relates the manner of the occupation of the island by the French, with their final expulsion by the united British and Spanish forces, in the month of July, 1809. The fourteenth and last chapter of this volume, treats of the advantages of which England may avail itself from this expulsion. It then states the productions of the island, and the nature and facility of its commerce; but points out the necessity of suitable cargoes, and the expediency of regulating the quantity, so as not to overstock the market. It refers to the Appendix, p. 327—348, which contains a catalogue of an assorted cargo for all parts of the Spanish colonies. On this view of the subject, the author then makes these plain and natural reflections, p. 234, 235.

"A small and judicious selection of goods," says Mr. Walton, in a strain of good sense no less than of common policy, "commands a greater profit, than a large quantity of indiscriminate articles, of which, perhaps, one-third are of no local utility whatever. For instance, should we not think it the height of folly, to send out a cargo of tea-pots to a country where tea is only sold in apothecaries' shops as a drug? Yet of a similar nature are many of the shipments one meets with abroad in these speculative days, when every mechanic and tradesman becomes merchant, not content with the sure and plodding means of acquiring riches his own domestic trade follows. How usual is it at the present moment to hear the adventurer to Buenos Ayres, for example, la-

ment his losses, and curse the resources of the country? yet were he simply to sum up the goods which have been sent thither, and then the population to consume them, he would find the shipments have exceeded it in the ratio of ten to one, and that half of the former, from their kinds and qualities, would not sell there at the best of times."

Other important reflections are contained in the same chapter, to which we can only recommend the reader's attention. Some essential remarks are added also in the Appendix, relative to the selection of cargoes, p. 349, &c. and at p. 355 to the end, is a dissertation on the soil, climate, and productions, &c. of the West India islands, as it is connected with the general subject of the volume.

The first chapter of the *second* volume, or the fifteenth, the number being continued, contains a general description of the Spanish dominions in North and South America; and various accounts of the first population of South America, their civil and ecclesiastical government, the civilized Indians, American Spaniards, and the climate and natural history of the country, are given in the four following chapters. In the twentieth chapter, which describes the nature of the executive government, and the council of the Indies, our author has observed of the latter, that therein, p. 120, 121,

"Is vested the supreme government of all the Spanish dominions in America. It was first established," he adds, "by Ferdinand, in the year 1511, and brought into a more perfect form by Charles the Fifth, in the year 1524. Its jurisdiction extends to every department, ecclesiastical, civil, military, and commercial. All laws and ordinances relative to the government and police of the colonies originate there, and must be approved of by two-thirds of the members before they are issued in the name of the king. All the offices, of which the nomination is reserved to the crown, are conferred in this council. To it each person employed in America, from the viceroy downwards, is accountable. It reviews their conduct, rewards their services, and inflicts the punishments due to their malversations and bad administrations. Before it is laid, whatever intelligence, either public, private, or secret, is received from America, and every scheme of improving the administration, the police, or the commerce of the colonies is submitted to its consideration. From the first institution of the Council of the Indies it has been the constant object of the catholic monarchs to maintain its authority, and to make such additions, from time to time, both to its power and to its splendour, as might render it formidable to all their subjects in the new world."

The same chapter contains many other striking observations, on customs and revenue, tythes, and a variety of subjects; which also may be observed of the twenty-first chapter. The twenty-second is on the important subject of the trade of Spanish America, and demands the merchant's particular attention. It considers the connection of Spain with her colonies, and investigates the nature and policy of her commerce with her own subjects, and with Great Britain. A short extract on customs seems here to press upon us an imposing necessity.

"The system of Spanish customs," says the author, p. 160, 161, "is complicated, not generally understood by the English merchant, and may deserve some detail. Shipments direct from Spain, of national goods, pay equal to nine and a half per cent. on entry, and when of foreign manufactures, on landing in Spain, fifteen per cent. and on being re-shipped ten; on arriving out they again pay the royal duty of seven per cent. besides municipal and other duties, which altogether amount to about forty-five per cent. the total of which must be paid before the merchant can vend his articles, for he is not allowed to bond

them; so that the price at which the consumer is to purchase may be easily calculated, when freight, charges, and profits are added."

He further adds, that

"Articles of export, for the consumption of their own manufactures at home, such as cochineal, indigo, cotton, and dye-woods, are subject to moderate duties; but when destined to a foreign market, bear heavy imposts, a regulation intended to encourage their own manufactures, from which great benefit cannot have been derived, since one of their best statists has remarked, that eight millions of the inhabitants are clothed in foreign goods."

We cannot refrain from giving one more extract from the same chapter, on a measure which has lately been resorted to, for promoting a commercial intercourse with the continent of Europe. It may serve as a clue to develope some of the artifices of an indirect traffic, in other countries, as well as in the Spanish colonies.

"The following were the means," says Mr. Walton, p. 168, 169, "by which the clandestine intercourse with British islands, under passes granted by the governors, was carried on. The Spanish vessels cleared out for Guadaloupe, Martinique, and St. Domingo, then in possession of their allies, and when they returned, produced false clearances and fabricated papers by way of form; and the ease with which these were obtained in the islands, would appear astonishing to one who is not acquainted with colonial dealings. A passport to any part, or ship's papers of any nation, may be obtained for a trifle, in Curacoa particularly, which have deceived, and would deceive, the most scrutinizing cruiser at sea. Thus the clearances in the Spanish custom-houses are made nearly all for islands to which there never existed a trade of the smallest nature; and so interesting was this species of commerce to the country, in giving vent to their produce and obtaining them clothes, that, notwithstanding the severe decrees against it, which owed their origin to the jealousy and influence of the French, it was never interfered with; nay, the officers charged with the execution of them shared often in its profits."

Indeed, the whole of this chapter is highly important; and the suggestion of supplying Acapulco with British goods, through the West Indies and Vera Cruz, seems to demand more than ordinary attention in the present condition of our foreign commerce.

The twenty-third chapter enumerates the population of Spanish America, and thereby shews the parts to which merchandise may reasonably be exported, with promising hopes of success; for without a large population, commerce must be very contracted. The next chapter treats of the relative situation of the Spanish colonies to the mother country, and contains some highly useful reflections, both civil and mercantile, which our limits preclude us from producing. It contains nearly one hundred pages, and contains a great variety of important matter.

The Appendix to each volume contains much information of the state of the several colonies, principally as they have relation to the general subject. To the mercantile reader they will be particularly acceptable; and to the speculative inquirer they will afford much satisfaction. In general, they are written with perspicuity and some degree of energy; and we should scarcely feel entitled to the character of generosity, or even honesty, were we to notice a very few improprieties of expression, to which the best pens are liable, but are no more regarded by the liberal mind than motes in the sun-beams, which neither detract from his brightness, nor diminish the effects of his lustre.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

### FOREIGN.

#### IMPERIAL DECREE.

"Fontainbleau, Oct. 18.

*France.* OF the establishment, until a general peace, of tribunals, charged with the repression of fraud and smuggling, in matters relative to the customs,

The four first articles relate to the formation of the court.

5. They shall have cognizance, exclusive of all other tribunals, both of the crime of contraband executed by an armed force, and the crime of entering into speculations for contraband traffic, alleged against the chiefs of bands, the conductors or directors of companies of smugglers, the assurers, the parties interested and their accomplices, in all enterprises for defrauding the revenue. They shall also have cognizance of the crimes and delinquencies committed by the officers of the customs in breach of their respective duties. The definitive sentences which they shall pronounce, after an interlocutory judgment upon the question of relevancy confirmed by the Court of Cassation, shall not be subject to appeal.

6. Our Solicitors General attached to the Supreme Courts shall officially prosecute the crimes mentioned in the preceding article, without the necessity of the superior officers of the customs adducing a proces verbal against the persons accused. All the proofs admissible, according to the provisions of the code of criminal process for the conviction of other crimes, shall be received in evidence against those charged with the crimes above stated.

Section II.—*Of the Punishments applicable to Speculators, Assurers, Persons interested, or being Accomplices in a fraudulent Traffic in prohibited Merchandise, and also Chiefs of Bands, and Conductors or Directors of Companies of Smugglers.*

Art. 15. Fraudulent dealers in articles of prohibited merchandise or produce, assurers, all the parties concerned, or being accomplices in such adventures, chiefs of bands, conductors and directors of companies for fraudulently trafficking in prohibited merchandise, shall be sentenced to ten years of hard labour, and branded with the letters V. D.; and this without prejudice to an abjudication of damages to the state, proportioned to the profits they may have derived from such traffic.

16. Persons merely employed in conveying the goods, shall be liable only to correctional punishments, if there be any mitigating circumstances in their favour. But over and above such punishment, they shall be placed under the superintendance of the Supreme Police for a period of not less than five, nor more than ten years.

The securities which they must furnish in order to their liberation, shall be regulated according to the demand of the director of the customs.

Section III.—*Of the Punishments applicable to fraudulent Traffic in tariffed Goods.*

17. Fraudulent adventurers in tariffied merchandise, persons conducting or directing companies of smugglers, &c. in such articles, shall

be punished with four years of hard labour, besides being adjudged to pay in the name of damages to the state a sum proportioned to the profits they may have received.

18. Mere carriers shall, in case of extenuating circumstances, be punished only according to Art. 16.

*Of the Punishments applicable to simple Smuggling.*

19. Every person who, without that concert or connection necessary to constitute an adventure or assurance, shall be found introducing articles of merchandise clandestinely, and to the defrauding of the duties of customs, shall be subject to the punishments of correctional police, in conformity to the existing laws, and shall be handed over to the special superintendance of the supreme police, for a term not less than three, and not exceeding six years, upon conforming to Art. 16.

OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE MERCHANDISE ADJUDGED TO CONFISCATION SHALL BE DISPOSED OF.

Section I.—*Of Prohibited Goods.*

Art. 25. Prohibited merchandise adjudged to be confiscated, shall no longer be exposed to sale. Our Grand Provosts, and the Solicitors General of our Provost (supreme) courts, shall draw up an inventory thereof, with a valuation of their ordinary prices in foreign countries, and the same shall be submitted to the approval of our Minister of Finance.

26. They shall then proceed to burn, or otherwise destroy them publicly, of which proceeding they shall draw up a proces verbal.

27. The sum to be distributed among the officers of the customs, or others assisting in the seizure of prohibited merchandise adjudged to be confiscated and burnt, shall be regulated by the said valuations, and the same shall be defrayed as a special charge, out of the ordinary revenues of the customs.

Section II.—*Of tariffed Merchandise.*

Art. 28. Merchandise subject to the tariff, which may be adjudged to confiscation, shall be publicly sold by auction. They shall, in order thereto, be transported to and collected in, those places where it may be presumed that the sale will be most advantageous. The said sale shall take place once in every six months, and shall be advertised a month, at least, prior to the time appointed, in the advertising papers of the different departments, with a list of the articles and sorts of merchandise and produce.

29. If it shall be necessary to expedite the sale of any part of the said merchandise, special reports shall be made to us relative to the same, by our Minister of Finance.

30. Our Grand Judge, minister of justice, and our other ministers, each in what concerns him, are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

*Holland.*—The following imperial decree has been published relating to Holland :

" Napoleon, &c. *Fontainbleau, Oct.* 19, 1810.

" Having considered the fourth and fifth articles of the Berlin decree, of the 31st of November, 1806, we have decreed, and do decree, as follows :—

" Art. 1. All merchandise, of whatever sort, proceeding from English manufacture, and which is prohibited, existing at this moment either in the real entrepots, or in the warehouses of our customs, of whatever description it may be, shall be publicly burnt.

" 2. In future, all prohibited merchandise of English manufacture, proceeding either from our customs, or from seizures that may be made, shall be burnt.

" 3. All prohibited merchandise of English manufacture, which shall be found in Holland, in the Grand Duchy of Berg, in the Hanseatic towns, and, generally from the Mein to the sea, shall be seized and burnt.

" 4. All the English merchandise to be found in our kingdom of Italy, under whatever description it may come, shall be seized and burnt.

" 5. All the English merchandise which shall be found in our Illyrian provinces, shall be seized and burnt.

" 6. All the English merchandise which shall be found in the kingdom of Naples, shall be seized and burnt.

" 7. All the English merchandise which shall be found in the provinces of Spain occupied by our troops, shall be seized and burnt.

" 8. All the English merchandise which shall be found in the towns, and within the reach of places occupied by our troops, shall be seized and burnt.

(Signed) Napoleon.

*Germany.*—The following decree and proclamation have been published in the city of Frankfort :

" Napoleon, &c.—Considering, that the city of Frankfort is glutted with English and colonial merchandise, imported in the course of last summer by Holland and the ports of the North ;

" That the merchants who have entered into a traffic in the merchandise prohibited by the decree of Berlin, 1807, knew that they were incurring the risk of confiscation ;

" That the greater part of the merchandise in question is only entered to account current, and is still the property of the merchants.

" That these merchandises also, are destined to be smuggled into France, which keeps up a war of customs upon our frontiers ;

" That England is not only at war with France, but is also at war with the league of the Rhine ;

" Finally, That in the decree of Berlin we notified that wheresoever our troops shall be, all English merchandise there found should be confiscated, and that this measure has already been carried into execution at Stettin, Dantzic, and all over the north of Germany ;

" We have decreed, and do decree as follows :—

Art. 1. All English or colonial merchandise, or articles proceeding

from English commerce, found in Frankfort on the Maine, shall be put into sequestration.

2. A commission shall be appointed by our cousin the Prince of Eckmuhl, the commander-in-chief of the armies in Germany, to take all the measures necessary to the execution of the present decree, until our determination shall have been declared with regard to the said sequestration.

3. Our Minister of War and Finance are charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Done at Fontainbleau, this 14th of October, 1810.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

## PROCLAMATION.

"From the date hereof all owners or consignees of English or colonial merchandise are prohibited from conveying any part of their merchandise out of the city of Frankfort, under pain of confiscation.

"All the merchants are enjoined to repair to the office of the commission established at Darmstadt hotel, and to give in a declaration of every description of English or colonial merchandise which they may have in their houses or elsewhere.

"Such merchants as may have deposited goods, and those who have them in keeping, shall be equally obliged to make declaration of the same.

"All English or colonial merchandise, or articles proceeding from English commerce, not declared in the space of 24 hours from the date of the publication hereof, shall be confiscated.

"For this purpose domiciliary visits shall be made to the houses both of merchants and others.

"If the declaration should not be exact, the part of the merchandise not declared shall carry with it the confiscation of the whole.

"The merchants, agents, and dealers, shall deliver to the commission, within the space of twenty-four hours, a statement of all the merchandise proceeding from English commerce, that has been received, and sent off within the last four months, which statement must be corroborated by their book of entry for the articles received and sent off.

"The said book shall be provisionally balanced, and immediately returned to the merchants, in order to their being re-produced at the time of verification.

"Persons giving information of undeclared merchandise, shall be rewarded with a fifth of their value.

"Inhabitants of Frankfort, measures are taken to ensure the execution of the orders of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, which task has been committed to me by his Serene Highness the Prince of Eckmuhl.

"Your repose, your commerce, with the exception of what is prohibited, and the festivities in which you habitually indulge at the period of the vintage, will not be for an instant interrupted by them.

"The magistrates are required to publish and post forthwith the present decree and proclamation, in both languages.

(Signed) "FRIANT, Count of the Empire.

"*Head-quarters, at Frankfort on the Maine, Oct. 22,* 1810."

*Holland.*—The following imperial decree has been published relating to Holland;

"NAPOLEON, &c. *Fontainbleau, Oct.* 19, 1810.

"Having considered the fourth and fifth articles of the Berlin decree, of the 31st of November, 1806, we have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

"Art. 1. All merchandise, of whatever sort, proceeding from English manufacture, and which is prohibited, existing at this moment either in the real entrepots, or in the warehouses of our customs, of whatever description it may be, shall be publicly burnt.

"2. In future, all prohibited merchandise of English manufacture, proceeding either from our customs, or from seizures that may be made, shall be burnt.

"3. All prohibited merchandise of English manufacture, which shall be found in Holland, in the Grand Duchy of Berg, in the Hanseatic towns, and, generally from the Mein to the sea, shall be seized and burnt.

"4. All the English merchandise to be found in our kingdom of Italy, under whatever description it may come, shall be seized and burnt.

"5. All the English merchandise which shall be found in our Illyrian provinces, shall be seized and burnt.

"6. All the English merchandise which shall be found in the kingdom of Naples, shall be seized and burnt.

"7. All the English merchandise which shall be found in the provinces of Spain occupied by our troops, shall be seized and burnt.

"8. All the English merchandise which shall be found in the towns, and within the reach of places occupied by our troops, shall be seized and burnt.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

*Germany.*—The following decree and proclamation have been published in the city of Frankfort:

"Napoleon, &c.—Considering, that the city of Frankfort is glutted with English and colonial merchandise, imported in the course of last summer by Holland and the ports of the North;

"That the merchants who have entered into a traffic in the merchandise prohibited by the decree of Berlin, 1807, knew that they were incurring the risk of confiscation;

"That the greater part of the merchandise in question is only entered to account current, and is still the property of the merchants.

"That these merchandises also, are destined to be smuggled into France, which keeps up a war of customs upon our frontiers;

"That England is not only at war with France, but is also at war with the league of the Rhine;

"Finally, That in the decree of Berlin we notified that wheresoever our troops shall be, all English merchandise there found should be confiscated, and that this measure has already been carried into execution at Stettin, Dantzic, and all over the north of Germany;

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2. A commission shall be appointed by our cousin the Prince of Eckmuhl, the commander-in-chief of the armies in Germany, to take all the measures necessary to the execution of the present decree, until our determination shall have been declared with regard to the said sequestration.

3. Our Minister of War and Finance are charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Done at Fontainbleau, this 14th of October, 1810.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

## PROCLAMATION.

"From the date hereof all owners or consignees of English or colonial merchandise are prohibited from conveying any part of their merchandise out of the city of Frankfort, under pain of confiscation.

"All the merchants are enjoined to repair to the office of the commission established at Darmstadt hotel, and to give in a declaration of every description of English or colonial merchandise which they may have in their houses or elsewhere.

"Such merchants as may have deposited goods, and those who have them in keeping, shall be equally obliged to make declaration of the same.

"All English or colonial merchandise, or articles proceeding from English commerce, not declared in the space of 24 hours from the date of the publication hereof, shall be confiscated.

"For this purpose domiciliary visits shall be made to the houses both of merchants and others.

"If the declaration should not be exact, the part of the merchandise not declared shall carry with it the confiscation of the whole.

"The merchants, agents, and dealers, shall deliver to the commission, within the space of twenty-four hours, a statement of all the merchandise proceeding from English commerce, that has been received, and sent off within the last four months, which statement must be corroborated by their book of entry for the articles received and sent off.

"The said book shall be provisionally balanced, and immediately returned to the merchants, in order to their being re-produced at the time of verification.

"Persons giving information of undeclared merchandise, shall be rewarded with a fifth of their value.

"Inhabitants of Frankfort, measures are taken to ensure the execution of the orders of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, which task has been committed to me by his Serene Highness the Prince of Eckmuhl.

"Your repose, your commerce, with the exception of what is prohibited, and the festivities in which you habitually indulge at the period of the vintage, will not be for an instant interrupted by them.

"The magistrates are required to publish and post forthwith the present decree and proclamation, in both languages.

(Signed) "FRIANT, Count of the Empire.

"*Head-quarters, at Frankfort on the Maine, Oct. 22, 1810.*"

DANISH ORDINANCE, WITH REGARD TO THE CONVEYANCE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE FROM THE DUCHIES.

"1. Every one who in our Duchies has in his possession the commodities specified in the French tarif, as merchandise, or appertaining to merchandise, shall be bound without delay, and within 24 hours at farthest after the communication of this our order, to give an account to his superior Magistrate and the inspector of customs, what and how much of the above commodities he has in his possession or custody.

"2. Within forty-eight hours after this, he must communicate to the said officers what and how much of these commodities he means to give notice of to the French director of the customs in Hamburgh, for conveyance into that place, in order to the payment of the duties specified in the said French tarif.

"3. Of this account or statement, two copies shall be taken, confirmed with the hand and seal of the said officers. One of these copies shall remain in the hands of the officer, and the other shall be made use of as a notice to the French director of the customs in Hamburgh.

"4. The above-mentioned officers are bound to ascertain, that the quantities given in for conveyance to Hamburgh are really in existence, according to the statement.

"5. He who has given in a statement of the above-mentioned commodities which he means to convey to Hamburgh, shall be bound to procure a counter-certificate from the French director of the customs, that the commodities thus given out for conveyance to Hamburgh were really brought thither.

"The conveyance to Hamburgh from Altona shall only take place in the way prescribed by the commissioner appointed there, respecting the conveyance of commodities. In like manner, no produce shall be carried beyond the line of the customs, laid down in the regulation of the 9th of August, before it is ascertained, that notice of conveyance into Hamburgh has been communicated to the French customs there.

"With regard to the commodities which are even given in for export to Hamburgh, no person can so arrange, that such shall afterwards remain in the Duchies.

"7. Upon the commodities, the mode of the export of which to Hamburgh is thus laid down, there shall be levied, when they are taken from the magazines, in addition to the former transit duty, a duty of 6 per cent. *ad valorem*, or the double of what was laid down in the regulation of the 10th of October, 1809.

"8. The commodities which are not appointed for export to Hamburgh, shall be subject to the duty which we laid down in our ordinance of yesterday.

"9. The commodities which shall be withheld from declaration, shall be confiscated, and the person discovering such prohibited commodities shall receive the half of their value, as a reward.

*Oct.* 20. (Signed) " FREDERICK.
(Attested) " MOLTKE."

" We, Frederick VI. by the Grace of God, King of Denmark, &c. Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, and Oldenburg, make known, that as we by our ordinance of this day have appointed under what conditions the

commodities mentioned in the imperial French decree of the 4th inst. shall and may be conveyed from our duchies to and through Hamburgh; in like manner we have hereby ordered and appointed, that upon all the colonial goods, in future to be brought into our duchies, either by confiscation or commerce, and which shall not be set apart for conveyance to Hamburgh, there shall be levied the following duties in the currency of Schleswig Holstein; namely,

| | Lts. | | Lts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton.....per lb. | 20 | White Pepper..per lb. | 30 |
| Sugar ..... —— | 15 | Black ditto.... —— | 20 |
| Refined White—— | 20 | Cinnamon .... —— | 1K22 6Pf. |
| Hyson Tea.. —— | 45 | Fine ditto .... —— | 2 K 5 |
| Green Tea.. —— | 30 | Cloves ..... —— | 30 |
| All other sorts —— | 7 6 Pf. | Nutmegs..... —— | 2 K 5 |
| Coffee..... —— | 20 | Log Wood .... —— | 2 6 |
| Indigo..... —— | 45 | Pernambucco.. —— | 6 |
| Cocoa ..... —— | 1 K 26 | Campeachy.... —— | 4 |
| Cochineal .. —— | 2 K 3 | Mixed dye-water —— | 6 |

"Besides this duty, there shall also, according to the 8th article of the preceding ordinance, be levied, in addition, one-tenth of the amount of the duty upon all colonial produce at present in the duchies, and not appointed for conveyance to Hamburgh.

"The said duty shall be levied by the custom-house officer of every place; and any other trading tending to the diminution of the same, shall be followed by confiscation of the goods and other punishment, as is laid down in our ordinance of the 8th July, 1803.

"Given at our Palace of Fredericksburg, 26 October, 1810.

(Signed) "FREDERICK,
(L. S.) "MOLTKE."

*Prussia.*—The fallen king of Prussia, as might be naturally expected, has adopted the French commercial regulations. By an order dated Potsdam, the 26th of October, and signed "Frederick William," his Majesty, in compliance with Napoleon's will, directs the immediate seizure of all colonial produce and English manufactures which shall be found in any of the towns, ports, or places, throughout his dominions. This order further directs, that all ships which had arrived, or should hereafter arrive with such articles, should be immediately sequestrated. This measure had been carried into execution at Pillau and various other ports. In the former upwards of 60 vessels of that description have been actually seized, preparatory to condemnation. A vain, we might say, a foolish hope was entertained, that these vessels might be saved by an expedition fitted out by the commander of the British fleet in the Baltic, to cut them out from their anchorage; we need not say, that the season is far too much advanced to allow the possibility of such an attempt.

Bad as this prospect is for the Prussian merchants, who have already paid for the cargoes of those vessels, the case is still worse in those parts of Germany where the *burning* decrees have already been put in exec-

tion. On the 6th or 7th inst. 39 waggons laden with colonial goods, linens, and cambrics, supposed of British, but more probably of Silesian manufacture, and various other articles, were brought a short distance from the town, where, being formed into a pile, a *bonfire* was made, and the whole was consumed. The fire, it is said, lasted two whole days!

At Hamburgh, Leipsic, and all other trading towns of Germany, the most rigorous proceedings have been employed for the detection of those articles of merchandise forbidden by the late decrees; *domiciliary visits* have been made every night at the houses of the persons suspected of having any of those goods in their possession.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Portugal.* SINCE the contest of Busaco, nothing of importance has occurred between the two main contending armies of the British and Portuguese united forces on the one hand, under the command of Lord Wellington, and the all-conquering legions of France under Massena. The former having retired to a strong position, with a view to protect the capital of the country, nearly in a line of the mountainous country to the eastward of Vimiera, so well known to most of our readers, from the victory there obtained two years ago, under the conduct of the same military character, seems to have bid defiance to all the boasted tactics of this disciple of the continental tyrant. Situated as they are, by the slow but *respectful* advance of the latter, they have now, for a long time, been viewing each other, as it were, without effecting any thing of moment. Slight skirmishes with marauding parties only have, for nearly seven weeks, from the date of the battle of Busaco, to the time of the latest dispatches, formed the whole of the warfare which has been carried on in this part of the peninsula. But Lord Wellington has an open country behind him, and, by means of the Tagus, his army is well supplied with provisions. The city of Lisbon is in his rear, with an open and uninterrupted communication; and every facility, either for procuring comfort or effecting enterprize, as opportunities offer, is possessed by the united armies, which are opposed to this darling creature of the usurper's ambition. Let us in like manner view the spirited exertions of Colonel Trant; who, unable to accomplish the design of intercepting the French on the road to Oporto, during Lord Wellington's advance to Coimbra, did not suffer himself to pause under the disappointment, but speedily availed himself of Massena's *careful* pursuit of Lord Wellington to retake Coimbra, with all the wounded French soldiers of the conflict of Busaco, to the amount of about 5000. Such an enterprize, in the face of a pursuing army, was indeed most honourable to his judgment, and no less laudable and meritorious for the promptitude of its execution. Coimbra, for more than a month previous to the last dispatches, had remained under his protection, and there was little probability of its being disturbed, but by a determined retreat on the part of the enemy.

Massena, thus hemmed in between two hostile armies, has been reduced to the necessity of entrenching himself in as strong a position as the country would afford. On the north and south he is equally opposed by the British or Portuguese, or both; on his right is the ocean, without shipping or any possible means of escaping westward by sea, and on his left is the Tagus, guarded by gun-boats and entrenchments, to prevent his advance by that route, either to menace Lisbon, after gaining the left bank of that river, or to move forward

towards the south of Spain. Bridges of boats have been attempted, but as speedily demolished; and, destitute as he must soon be of provisions, for the country he occupies must soon be exhausted of all means of supply, the necessity of fighting or retreating must soon preclude any other alternative, either of which, in the latest state of the armies we have an account of, promises a glorious result to the allied forces. The conclusion of Lord Wellington's dispatch of October, more than a fortnight after Colonel Trant had retaken Coimbra, fairly warrants us in our conclusions. "The difficulties," says he, "that the enemy experiences in procuring provisions, owing to his having invaded the country without establishing magazines, and without adopting means for securing his rear, or his communications with Spain, have imposed upon him the necessity of allowing his soldiers to straggle to procure provisions; in consequence of which not a day passes without a number of prisoners and deserters being brought in." The enemy, contrary to his usual policy, even with the utmost favourable interpretation of this description of his condition, seems to have overlooked the common precautions of prudence. Delay, as we stated in our last report, seems to have increased his embarrasments; and we may expect to learn, if he does not soon extricate himself, at every risk, that the three scourges of war must speedily thin his ranks, and that plague, pestilence, and famine must soon extirpate his devoted army. Dispatches of one fortnight later do not represent his position as more favourable. Strong parties also, as we have just understood, of the allied forces continue to harass the vicinity of the Coa, and even to streighten and threaten Almeida; whereby the French army is completely surrounded, and all reinforcements and supplies, to say the least, rendered extremely precarious and uncertain.

*Spain.*—Our accounts from this country are far from being, on the whole, unfavourable, though we have to regret the failure of an expedition from Gibraltar, under Lord Blayney. Mr. Adair, on his way from Constantinople and Malta, has brought the most pleasing accounts from Cadiz of the vigorous and active proceedings of the Cortes. A new spirit of enterprize seems to have been infused into their councils, and to have been disseminated into the distant parts of the country. Confidence seems to have been restored among them; and by the vigilance and persevering exertions of this respectable body, this Spanish parliament, as we may call it, every thing is reasonably to be expected, that can be honourable to them as individuals, and promise a successful issue to their struggles. If it were consistent with our plan, we could expatiate on the flattering prospect of their proceedings, from their recent determination to support and maintain the freedom of the press. Knowledge will, by this means, be widely and promptly diffused; and the people at large will be instructed in the principles of their true and permanent interests, to their great improvement in every thing that is grateful to the mind, useful to society, or beneficial and advantageous to the government of the country. Still, however, we are of opinion, that some laws should be formed to regulate this freedom of the press, and some degrees of responsibility seem requisite to prevent dangerous productions, affecting either the constitution of the kingdom, or the execution of its laws. An unbridled or unrestrained liberty may do much serious and, perhaps, fatal mischief; but a rational and prudent freedom may render incalculable service to the cause of lawful monarchy. From the distant parts of the country, our communications this month have not been very numerous; but, with the exception of the misfortune first mentioned, and an unfortunate incident on the north-west coast by tempestuous currents, they have been generally in favour of the defenders of the ancient government.

*France.*—Of all the maniacal schemes which the grand usurper of the continent has adopted against the commercial prosperity of this country, perhaps the most diabolical that was ever suggested has been issued out, in the form of a decree, against all British and colonial produce, now that he has lost all the colonies, possessed by the kings of France before the revolution. The savage

severity with which it has been carried into execution, is not less the object of our attention, than the tyrannical vengeance which suggested so horrid a mandate. Such a wanton destruction of property, merely from the rancorous animosity entertained against Britain, defies every thing that has occurred in the annals of history, since Europe attained a civilized character. In a recurrence to the times of barbarian and savage cruelty, we can alone find the parallel of such brutal conduct. To the brutal savage alone, as related by our circumnavigators, or the travellers who have penetrated into the interior of Africa or America, can we compare the mad rage and virulent acrimony of the lawless tyrant; by whom, excepting that he has not yet arrived at a cannibal ferocity, his savage actions can scarcely be exceeded.

That such a monster, in the shape of man, should be suffered to exist, can only be resolved into that providential dispensation which short-sighted mortals are unable to account for. The events alone are within our comprehension. The causes only can be collected and ascertained, from the events produced. We can only argue *à posteriori*, from effects to causes, in the inscrutable operations of Providence. What solemn mockery must it be for such a savage, after repudiating the Author of his fortune, and forcibly pouncing upon another object of his unbridled appetite from the bosom of his *ci-devant* enemy, wherein the seeds of future revolutions are sown, if not counter-acted by the Divine appointment, to talk of the "benediction of God spreading over *his* family," and calling on the bishops, his creatures, to "ordain particular prayers," on account of the pregnancy of his new empress! What is this but the most horrid blasphemy! Rapidly as he has advanced from one stage of successful villainy to another, by perpetrating the most ungrateful and inhuman murders, and by sanctioning the most unprecedented and unheard of cruelties; to make so free with the solemn name of God, is enough to make one shudder, and our blood run cold!

*Sicily and Naples.*—The official accounts of the French expedition and attempt upon Sicily have recently arrived, and prove, what we suggested in our last, on the face of the Gallic representations, that they paid pretty dearly for their experiment. The falsity of those representations has even exceeded the proportion we there stated as a probable criterion of the truth. A loss of about nine hundred men, including more than forty officers, a stand of colours, &c. were made prisoners; many were killed on the field of battle, or rather about the beach, besides many others in the boats. Not an officer of the British was either killed or wounded; and only three men were slightly wounded on this marauding invasion, by King *Joachim's* forces, amounting to three thousand five hundred men. The promptitude and resolution with which the invaders were repulsed, and the retreat of those who had landed cut off, is equally characteristic of British valour and discipline, as on every opportunity which the enemy affords of displaying their decidedly superior gallantry.

*Sweden.*—An account of the reception of the Prince of Ponte Corvo, elected crown prince, or successor to the government, has, in a way not very conspicuous, reached this country; but we have seen no detailed accounts, on which we can rely, for the information of our readers, and therefore we shall only notice the fact, without any attempt to impose upon them any relations on which we ourselves have but little dependance. The exiled King of Sweden has happily arrived safe in this country, after a hazardous and perilous route, to avoid the blood-hounds of Gallic tyranny. To possess another of the dethroned monarchs, is honourable to the country, and, we trust, will be ultimately instrumental in delivering the continent from the fangs of the upstart usurper. The reception he has met with must make an indelible impression on his mind. His means of accommodation, as a private but distinguished individual, will be proportioned, we flatter ourselves, to the sacrifices he has made to the common cause of resistance to French perfidy. We can scarcely refrain from thinking that, as he is not the first monarch who has met with a gracious

reception in this country, he may not be the last to feel the indulgence which this land of hospitality is ever ready to extend even to a fallen enemy. We shall suppress our farther reflections at present; but we cannot help feeling a most lively sensibility and interest in the fate of the dethroned monarch of Stockholm, whose noble heart could not but engage, however unsuccessfully, in the cause of independence and inheritance, against the tyrannical system of infamous encroachment. Under the most palpable violations of decency, and under the most fallacious pretensions of freedom, having totally subverted every principle of liberty, and corrupted every source of genuine and social order, the same arbitrary system is every where pursued, and the same infernal policy uniformly manifested.

*Denmark*.—The prostrate condition to which this devoted kingdom has been reduced, has scarcely afforded us a single document whereon to exercise our reflective powers. In vain do we search for any authentic information to guide us in our animadversions upon this fallen government. Except, now and then, the appearance of a few gun-boats, to take advantage of any untoward occurrence of any British ship, which may be cruizing near its shores, either by adverse winds or unfavourable currents, we should almost persuade ourselves, so degraded a state is it reduced, that it is already blotted out of the political hemisphere.

*Russia*.—We had no sooner written our last report relative to this country, than we felt ourselves supported in the reflections which we felt it our duty to make. The jealousy of its government at the conduct of its great and good ally, was considered as a foundation for precautions of no common or ordinary import. On what basis these observations have been formed, we feel ourselves unable to determine with that accuracy and precision which we shall at all times be desirous of presenting to our readers. From a variety of incidents, when taken collectively, we feel at least authorized to hazard the opinion, that some cause for hesitation in the political department of this frigid region has appeared to sanction our probable conjectures. If we should ultimately feel ourselves mistaken, we have no scruples in asserting that this government, comparatively but of yesterday, has already far passed its meridian lustre, and is rapidly descending to its termination. But, perhaps, we may do well to suspend our opinions, until we have some farther information of the result of the contest between this country and Turkey; on which subject we can add nothing to our former observations.

*Austria*.—It has been represented, on what authority we pretend not to say, that this country is to furnish to Buonaparte a force of eighty thousand men, for the purpose of deciding the contest of the peninsula of Spain and Portugal, to be commanded in person by the Archduke Charles. Information of this nature, though we can wonder at nothing in continental politics, must be received with great caution. We have so many reasons for thinking, that such a measure would not be very readily submitted to; but, in all events, we are of opinion he can feel so little inclination for such a service, that we must pause in believing so extraordinary an event.

## DOMESTIC.

Whilst we contemplated in our last report, the great distress in the finances of the French government, and connected its decrees with the intended mischief against our commerce, we could scarcely have allowed ourselves liberty to suppose it possible to follow this measure, oppressive as it must have been to his own subjects, and those immediately under his controul, with another of the most savage virulence and the most unprecedented acrimony. Burning of property has been seldom heard of, except in cases of the plague. Such conduct is so strikingly inconsistent with all the known principles of policy, that we are at a loss to assign for it any other cause than that of madness. Subversive as it is of all society; destructive as it is of all commercial connections; whatsoever has on most occasions been declared contraband, has indeed been

subject to confiscation, but has seldom extended to absolute destruction. Pains and penalties, too, may be inflicted, according to the known and existing laws of any country; but to such savage practices, civilized society has usually been a stranger. The mercantile interest of this country, by these violent measures, may be checked and interrupted, but will never be subdued. His enmity, however, we should rather suspect to be levelled at property in the hands of agents, unwilling, or more probably unable, to advance the heavy duties; and the supplies of the state, we think, frustrated by such inability, with a view to extort the last livre or assignat, from their pressing necessity, seem to have given rise to the arbitrary measure, in revenge for disappointment, and with a view to accomplish the ruin of the English merchant.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

*Bristol, a new Life Preserver recommended at.*

A GENTLEMAN of Bristol has proposed a new method of preserving the lives of persons shipwrecked, principally by having the mattrasses used in ships formed of cork shavings. He suggests, that if each mattrass was filled with the above, in a proportion equal to the support of a single man, a mass of them thrown overboard linked together by ties at each corner, would form an extensive raft, capable of sustaining a number of men, and consequently of preserving a great number of lives.

*London and Cambridge Junction Canal.*—The mayor of the town of Cambridge having summoned the inhabitants and other interested in the intended canal, a very numerous meeting took place at the town hall, a short time since, the Mayor in the chair. Mr. Ralph Walker, the engineer, then laid before the meeting the plan of the projected canal, and a deputation appointed by the committee for carrying the undertaking into execution answered the several questions put to them; but not being able satisfactorily to resolve all the inquiries, the further consideration of the business was postponed *sine die*. It was stated by Sir David Williams, that it would cost 300,000*l*. that 260,000*l*. was already subscribed, and that the remaining 40,000*l*. was left for the gentlemen of the town of Cambridge.

*Account of the Scotch Herring Fishery.*—The herring fishery, on every part of the north coast, we are very happy to say, continues to be very successful, and a more than usual number of boats are engaged in this valuable branch of commerce during the present season. The quantity taken by the fishermen off Fraserburgh, a month ago, amounted to 4000 barrels.

The herring fishery has been more successful in some parts of Argyllshire this season than it has been for several years back. On the west coast of Mull great numbers have been caught. It is supposed that, in Loch Schriddin alone twenty thousand barrels have been cured since the middle of September. Indeed, the herring fishery has proved astonishingly productive along the whole of the west coast, and western isles, insomuch that a barrel of herrings might, on many occasions, and particularly on Saturday, have been bought for a shilling, owing to the difficulty of getting the quantity caught in time for being laid into salt.

For the last six or seven weeks there has been a tolerable trade on the Crinan canal. It is chiefly vessels going to and coming from the herring fishery, which, in the North Highlands, has been uncommonly good this year, and still continues. For some weeks, the fishing in Lochfine has been pretty good, and still they are getting some very fine herrings, much better than those first caught. One small boat, belonging to two men, drew the other night £46. for one

night's fishing, and some others in the neighbourhood have had very good success.

*Yorkshire Canal.*—It being the opinion of several persons who wish to promote the internal commerce of this kingdom, that much nearer communication by water than there is at present between the West Riding of Yorkshire and the capital, might be effected by a navigable canal from the river Don, at or near Rotherham, to the Chesterfield canal, and thence to the Erewash canal, means are about to be adopted to accomplish a communication which will be very beneficial to the trading and landed interest of Yorkshire, to the proprietors of the various canals and navigations between the river Calder and London in particular, as well as the public in general.

*Gloucestershire, Coal from the Forest of Dean.*—Several vessels have arrived at the city of Gloucester with cargoes of coals, being the first importation from the works, and down the new railway of the Bullo Pitt Company. The public have thus a prospect of an ample supply at a very considerable reduced price. The quality of this coal will at the same time prove highly satisfactory, in strength of heat, brightness, durability, and cleanliness, and its bituminous quality gives it a power of adhesion similar to the Newcastle coal, and prevents that waste in the slack so much complained of in the production of other mines.

*Soap made out of the Horse Chesnut.*—The horse chesnut has lately been substituted for soap at Paris. One of their public journals gives the following directions for using of it:—When it is ripe and drops from the tree, take off the brown husk and pound the fruit in a large mortar; apply the farina thus obtained to the spots or dirty parts of the linen, and wash it; all the spots will disappear, and much more readily than by the means of soap.

*New Species of Lint of Liverpool.*—A recent manufactory has been established at Liverpool for making of lint, which in quality, price, and novelty of invention, attracts at this moment the notice of the medical world. The process is similar to that of hat-making, by felting, macerating, and bleaching English grown flax with simple water; whereby not only every obnoxious ingredient is rejected, but that venomous mixture of cotton, with which almost all English rags abounds, is avoided. The process is worked under the protection of letters patent. The new lint, in two different states, has been brought to market in large quantities at 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. which is about one-half of the price a very inferior article has hitherto been sold at.

*Household Telegraph.*—A gentleman of Surrey has, we understand, lately taken out a patent for a new mode of communicating intelligence from one apartment of a house to another, by means of machinery, which he denominates a *Domestic Telegraph.*

*New Manufacture of Hemp.*—A species of hemp, manufactured from the leaves of a particular kind of palm, which abounds in Sierra Leone and its neighbourhood, has recently been sent to this country; and being made into cord, subjected to experiments calculated to ascertain its strength, as compared with the same length and weight of common hempen cord, the result was very satisfactory—it being found that hempen cord broke with a weight of 43 lbs. three-fifths, while the African cord did not give way to less weight than 53 lbs. two-fifths, making a difference in favour of the latter of 10 lbs. in 43 lbs.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE great variety of weather during the month of November has much interrupted the routine of business usually carried on at this season of the year. The wheats, which are up, look well, though the ground is very wet. The residue of grass keep, considerably gone off. Stock of every description is much

lower. Horses of inferior quality not to be converted into money. The flail and thrashing machines are now pretty generally at work. The grain of every description turns out abundant, and of a quality that never was excelled. Turnips, which are in general begun to be drawn off, are rather affected by the grub, which was occasioned by the draught in autumn. Coarse or long wool stationary. Trade, of every description, flat.

From Essex and Suffolk, we learn, that turnips fetch 5*l.* per load, and expected higher. Sheep begin to drop, and frosty weather much wanted by the graziers.

## SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

### BANKRUPTCIES.

ANDERSON James and Alexander, merchants, Inverness, near Tain, and of A. and J. Anderson, the individual partners of that company; creditors to meet in the house of Hugh Leslie, vintner in Dornoch, 3 and 24 Dec.

Baird T. bleacher, at Newlandsfield, Pollock-shaws; creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 26 Oct. and 26 Nov.

Campbell D. vintner and fenor in Helensburgh, in the shire of Dumbarton; creditors to meet in the Baths Inn, Helensburgh, 31 Oct. and 28 Nov.

Hall S. jun. and Co. carrying on business as merchants and manufacturers in Glasgow, under the firm of S. Hall, jun. and Co. and in London, under the firm of E. S. Hall and Co. and of S. Hall, jun. one of the individual partners of that company; creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 18 Nov. and 4 Dec.

Kennedy W. merchant in Glasgow; creditors to meet in the house of J. Curl, vintner, Glasgow, 13 Nov. and 11 Dec.

Kennedy D. jun. nursery and seedsman, Union place, Glasgow; creditors to meet in the house of Mrs. Pollock, vintner in Glasgow, 26 Nov. and 17 Dec.

Laing T. merchant in Kincardine; creditors to meet in the Royal Exchange coffeehouse, 21 Nov. and 13 Dec.

Little W. and Son, paper manufacturers in Langholm, and William Little and John Bell, the individual partners of that company; creditors to meet in the house of Francis Beattie, innkeeper in Langholm, 31 Oct. and 21 Nov.

M'Nicol M. shopkeeper and milliner in Campbelltown; creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 30 Oct. and 20 Nov.

Main D. manufacturer in Langholm; creditors to meet in the house of F. Beattie, innkeeper in Langholm, 1 and 22 Nov.

Martin W. innkeeper, Muse lane, Edinburgh; creditors to meet in the house of James Leadbitter, vintner in Edinburgh, 3 and 28 Nov.

Maxwell J. merchant in Perth; creditors to meet in the George inn, Perth, 26 Oct. and 16 Nov.

Miller J. merchant and seedsman in Glasgow; creditors to meet in the Black Bull inn, Glasgow, 31 Oct. and 28 Nov.

Paterson J. late leather merchant, now tanner in Hamilton; creditors to meet in the house of John Currie, vintner in Hamilton, 25 Oct. and 22 Nov.

Smith Alexander, merchant in Glasgow; creditors to meet in Henderson's tavern, Glasgow, 26 Nov. and 24 Dec.

Valen J. tanner in Glasgow; creditors to meet in the house of James Curl, Bush tavern, Glasgow, 12 Nov. and 10 Dec.

The company of Williamson and Boog, manufacturers in Glasgow, and of James Williamson and Thomas Boog, the individual partners of that company; creditors to meet in the house of James Curl, vintner in Glasgow, 26 Nov. and 18 Dec.

Williamson James, nurseryman and seedsman in Glasgow; creditors to meet in the Prince of Wales's tavern, Glasgow, 9 Nov. and 3 Dec.

## *Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c.*

Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 749*l.* 10*s.* dividing 40*l.* nett per annum.—Swansea, 167*l.* the last dividend 8*l.* per share.—Monmouthshire, 1950*l.* 5*s.* to 1330*l.* with 2*l.* 10*s.* half yearly dividends.—Grand Junction, 293*l.* to 275*l.* with 3*l.* half yearly dividends.—Kennett and Avon, 41*l.* 40*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 55*l.*—Rochdale, 55*l.*—Ellesmere, 73*l.*—Union, 90*l.*—Lancaster, 26*l.* 27*l.* 10*s.*—Ashby de la Zouch, 23*l.*—Basingstoke, 45*l.* 3*s.*—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38*l.*—Grand Surrey, 12*l.* to 69. 15*s.*—West India Dock Stock, 165*l.*—London Dock, 123*l.* 10*s.*—Commercial Dock, 72*l.*—Globe Assurance, 194*l.* per share.—Albion Assurance, 60*l.*—Imperial do. 16*l.*—London Institution, 65*l.*—Surrey do. 23*l.* 8*s.*

# BANKRUPTS.

## BANKRUPTCIES.

*(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)*

ALCHORNE J. of the Minories, oilman. (Mr. R. Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street

Almond J. of Ulves Walton, Lancaster, corn dealer. (Mr. T. Windle, John street, Bedford row; and Messrs. Griffiths and Hinde, Fenwick street, Liverpool

Anderton W. and R. Lightollers, of Chorley, Lancaster, cotton spinners. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Arnald W. S. Prince's square, St. George's East, carpenter. (Mr. Reeks, Wellclose square

Askew J. of the Strand, straw hat manufacturer. (Mr. Mayhew, Symond's Inn, Chancery lane

Bailey J. of Chatham, rope maker. (Mr. Templer, Burr street, East Smithfield

Baker C. Bristol, seedsman. (Mr. Stephen, Bristol; and Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, Temple, London

Banks W. of King street, Cheapside, linen draper. (Mr. Eastabrook, Haymarket

Barnes J. of Little Banton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. (Messrs. Wordsworth and Addison, Staple Inn, London; and Mr. J. Lightfoot, Wigtown, Cumberland

Barnsdall R. Sawley field, Derby, boat builder. (Mr. Renshaw, Nottingham; and Mr. Lowe, Carleton place, St. Alban's street

Bartlett T. and B. West, Wandsworth, Surrey, calico printers. (Mr. Jopson, Castle street, Holborn

Barton T. G. and W. Barton, Liverpool, merchants. (Messrs. Rowlinson and Son, Liverpool

Beaumont W. Crossland, Almondbury, Yorkshire, cotton spinner. (Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's inn; and Messrs. Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax

Bennett T. and J. Chirney, of Carlisle, manufacturers. (Messrs. Wadsworth and Addison, Staple Inn; and Mr. Loury, Carlisle

Berridge R. of Islington, merchant. (Mr. Wasbrough, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Bevan J. Swansea, cooper. (Mr. Barber, Gray's inn square; and Mr. Jeffreys, Swansea

Bird J. D. Cardiff, Glamorganshire, bookseller. (Messrs. Tovey and James, Newnham, Gloucester; and Mr. James, Gray's inn, London

Birkett J. H. Norton Falgate, cheesemonger. (Messrs. Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square.

Blore W. Knightsbridge, carpenter. (Mr. Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly

Bell T. Nicholas lane, merchant, (Messrs. Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street.

Bone J. and W. Hone, Strand, booksellers. (Mr. Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Borrow J. late of St. Issey's, Cornwall, cornfactor. (Mr. Hearle, St. Columb; and Messrs. Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Bradley J. Rochester, smith. (Messrs. Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn

Britten W. of High Holborn, cordwainer. (Messrs. Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Picas, Lincoln's inn

Bromley George, Southwark, innkeeper. (Mr. G. Ware, Blackman street, Southwark

Brookman J. late of St. John's, Winchester, tanner. (Messrs. Allen, Clifford's inn, London; and Mr. Lampard, Winchester

Brown J. Manchester, builder. (Mr. Hurd, Temple, London; and Mr. Hankin, Manchester

Bull J. W. Banks and G. Bryson, King street, Cheapside, wholesale linen drapers. (Mr. Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark

Bullard S. sen. and J. C. Bullard, jun. Elmin, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, farmers. (Mr. Kenrick, Hatfield street, Christchurch, Surrey

Bullard S. late of Elm, in the Isle of Ely, dealer. (Mr. Bellamy, jun. Wisbeach, St. Peter's; and Mr. Wortham, Castle street, Holborn

Burt W. of Redcross street, London, bag merchant. (Mr. Knight, Kensington; and Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Burrows J. now or late of Ledger Mills, Mirfield, Yorkshire, corn merchant. (Messrs. Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Scott, Leeds

Butcher N. Windmill street, Finsbury square, butcher. (Mr. Syddall, Aldersgate street

Cannon B. of Duval's lane, Islington, cow keeper. (Mr. Parton, Walbrook

Chadwick R. Porchester, baker. (Mr. Smart, Red Lion square; and Mr. Bettesworth, Portsea

Champ J. Chichester, money scrivener. (Mr. Few, Henrietta street, Covent garden

Chatterton W. Manchester, confectioner. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane, London; and Mr. Cardwell, Manchester

Churchouse S. Hammersmith, bricklayer. (Messrs. Field and Sheargold, Clifford's inn, London

Clayton T. Maidenhead, Berkshire, printer

Cole M. T. Hatton garden, copper plate engraver. (Messrs. Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Cooper J. late of Plymouth, dealer. (Mr. Lamb, Aldersgate street

Crosley W., S. Crosley and J. Crosley, Hollins, near Halifax, Yorkshire, and of Basinghall street, London, woollen manufacturers. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry

Culverwell W. of Bristol, victualler. (Mr. James, Gray's inn square; and Messrs. Davies and Poole, Bristol

Culley H. late of Brewer street, Golden square, grocer. (Mr. Young, Vine street, Piccadilly

Curtis J. Spring street, St. Mary-le-bone, tallow chandler. (Mr. Eastabrooke, Haymarket.

Darling W. Yorke street, Locke's fields, Southwark, victualler. (Mr. Loxley, Cheapside.

Davies J. of Liverpool, slopseller. (Mr. Davies, Fenwick street, Liverpool; and Mr. Meddowcroft, Gray's inn, London

Davy M. of Holt, Norfolk, grocer. (Mr.

Withers. jun. Holt; and Mr. Ballachey, Capel court, Stock Exchange

Deakin R. of Manchester, cotton spinner. (Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane; and Mr. Jepson, Manchester

Delier John, of Enfield, Middlesex, shopkeeper. (Mr. T. Taylor, Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Dent J. Quebec street, Portman square, butcher. (Mr. Bellamy, Clifford's inn

Dickenson E. W. Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Stamsheet and Eden, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row

Ditchfield J Manchester, cotton manufacturer, (Messrs. Barrett and Wilson, Manchester; and Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, London

Dodson J. Cranbrook, Kent, brewer. (Mr. Bigg, Hatton garden, London.

Donald W. West Drayton, Middlesex, draper. (Mr. Teasdale, Merchant Taylors' hall, Threadneedle street.

Durant J. St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, victualler. (G. and S. John, or Mr. Edmonds, Penzance, Cornwall; and Messrs. Price and Brown, Lincoln's inn

Earnshaw R. Manchester, cotton merchant. (Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court; and Mr. Heslop, Manchester.

Easterby J. of Rotherhithe, rope maker. (Mr. Walker, Old Jewry

Edwards W. Tooley street, Southwark, victualler. (Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Ellis J of Ashburton, Devon, tanner.

Evans W. of Canterbury, draper. (Messrs. Wiltshire, Bolton, and West, Old Broad street.

Evans T. Oxford street, victualler. (Mr. Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury.

Eyre I. of Charing cross, trunk maker. (Mr. Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent garden

Faulkner J. of Manchester, dyer. (Mr. Buckley, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple

Fearon I, Cheapside, Norwich shawl manufacturer. (Mr. Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook

Fidler G. F. Oxford street, jeweller. (Mr. Walls, East street, Red Lion square

Ford W. Beckington Somersetshire, maltster. (Mr. Oakley. Martin's lane, Cannon street; and Messrs. Williams and Bush, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

Fourdrinier S. and W. Sale, of Charing cross, stationers. (Messrs. Mitton and Pownalls, Knight Rider street, Doctors' Commons

Fourdrinier H. Cannon street, and S. Fourdrinier, Charing cross, paper manufacturers. (Mr. Abbott, Abchurch yard

Francillon G. Westmoreland buildings, stock broker. (Messrs. Hamphreys and Dunster, London bridge foot, Southwark

Gairdner J., F. Gairdner and A. Gairdner, of Cannon street, London, merchants. (Mr Rivington, Fenchurch buildings, Fenchurch street

Gamon J. Wateringsbury, Kent, innkeeper. (Mr. Cook, Maidstone; and Mr. Webb, St. Thomas street, Southwark

Garland J. of Kingston upon Hull, grocer. (Mr. R. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Mr. R. Galland, Kingston upon Hull

Goodair J. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry

Goodwin J. of Ludlow, Salop, shopkeeper. (Messrs. Russel and Jones, Ludlow; and Mr. J. R. Highmoor, Bush lane, Cannon street

Goodair F. Manchester, merchant. (Barrett and Wilson, Manchester; and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court

Gordon T., T. Steadman, and S. Howland, late of Tower street, merchants. (Mr. Swan, New Basinghall street

Gosling James, of Mark lane, merchant. (Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Grayston G. late of Two Brewers, Giffin street, Deptford, victualler. (Messrs. Harris and Son, Castle street, Houndsditch

Greenhow W. Manchester, merchant. (Messrs. Duckworth, Chippendall and Denison, Manchester.

Grundy J. of Salford, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Mr. Wm. Edge, St. Ann's Church yard, Manchester; and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane.

Gummer W. P. Bridport, Dorsetshire, twine spinner. (Mr. Templer, Bridport; and Messrs. Anstice and Cox, Temple

Gummer P. of Bridport, Dorset, twine spinner. (Mr. J. Templer, of Bridport; and Messrs. Anstice and Cox, Temple

Haeckel G. Gerrard street, Soho, tailor. (Mr. Smith, Charles street, Cavendish square

Halliday W. of Birmingham, mercer. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Mr. Cardwell, Manchester

Hall C. of Liverpool, merchant. (Messrs. Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool; and Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row

Harding Tho. of Locksfields, Walworth, wine dealer. (Mr. Robinson, of Charter house square.

Hardacre S. and W. Barnard, Little St. Thomas Apostle, merchants. (Messrs. Mason and Rogers, Foster lane, Cheapside

Harper W. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Messrs. Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court, London; and Mr. Heslop, King street. Manchester

Hart J. Scholes, Wigan, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Mr. Avison, Hanover street, Liverpool.

Hawkins W. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, plumber. (Mr. Pruen, Cheltenham; and Messrs. Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn

Haworth R. of Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Messrs. Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn; and Messrs. Codd and Garland, Kingston upon Hull

Haycock T. late of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, victualler. (Messrs. W. and S. Argill, Whitechapel road

Hayward J. and G. Turney, of London street, merchants. (Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Heald Joseph, of Cloak lane, merchant. (Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Hill P. of Charlotte street, near Portland place, upholder. (Messrs. Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row

Hooper J. of Highler's lane, Blackfriar's road, common brewer. (Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Hobbs J. of Leather lane, Holborn, cabinet maker. (Mr. John Kayll, Cross street, Newington Butts

Howorth S. late of Witley, Surry, turner. (Mr. Wilks, Hoxton square.

Hodson J. and C. Quarrell, Radcliffe, Lancaster, calico printers. (Messrs. Duckworth, Chippendall and Denison, Manchester

Howell R. late of Manchester, porter dealer. (Messrs. Woodburne and Wake, Exchange buildings, Manchester; and Mr. Wiglesworth, Gray's inn square

Howell J. Chester, linen draper. (Mr. Jones, Chester; and Mr. Tarrant, Chancery lane

Hopkins J. of Worcester, merchant. (Mr Welles, Worcester; and Mr. Platt, Tanfield court, Temple

Hope P. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Blackstock, Paper buildings, Temple; and Messrs. Bardswell and Stephenson, Liverpool

Houlden T. late of Spilsby, Lincoln, maltster. (Mr. Walker, Spilsby; and Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane

Howorth, jun. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Messrs. Picard and Broadel, Hull

Humberston M E. Kingston upon Hull, spirit merchant. (Messrs. C. and T. Frost, Hull; and Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Hunsley P. of Beverley, York, cabinet maker. (Messrs. Lockwood and Sheppard, Beverley; and Messrs. Lambert and Sons, Bedford row

Hutchings Mary, late of Tetcott, Devon, spinster, dealer. (Messrs. Williams and Darke, Princes street, Bedford row; and Mr. W. Bowring, Exeter

Huxley T. C. Liverpool, grocer. (Messrs. Young and Hughes, Essex street, Strand

Jackson W. of Liverpool, grocer. (Mr. John Clements, Liverpool; and Mr. T. Blackstock, Temple

Jackson J. W. of Liverpool, drysalter. (Messrs. Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane; and Messrs. Orred and Baines, Liverpool

Jacobs M. of High street, Shadwell, slop seller. (Messrs. Harris and Son, Castle street, Houndsditch

Jacob J. and W. Jacob, of Newgate street, merchants. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry

James N. Manchester, victualler. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Mr. Cardwell, Manchester

Jennings Christopher, of Portsea, grocer. (Messrs. Collins and Waller, Spital square; and Mr. Winckworth, Portsmouth.

Illingworth J. of Liverpool, victualler. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row; and Messrs. Griffith and Hinde, Fenwick street, Liverpool

Johnson R. Old Cravel lane, baker. (Messrs. Parnell and Raffles, Church street, Spitalfields

Johnson J. of High street, Southwark, hop merchant. (Mr. Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent garden

Johnson D. of Ivy lane, trunk maker. (Mr. Wood, Richmond buildings, Soho

Jones R. of Bow Church yard, now of St. Mary-axe, merchant. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry

Jordan W. late of Greenwich, metal worker. (Mr. Latkow, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons

Iveson T. of Queen street, Holborn, victualler. (Mr. Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row

King J. of Neath, Glamorgan, ironmonger. (Messrs. Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, London; and Mr. Meredith, Birmingham.

Cropper R. Kershaw, of Curriers' hall, Blackwell hall factors. (Mr. Fiske, Paulsgrave place, Strand.

Kerschner J. late of Silver street, Cheapside, goldsmith. (Mr. Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square.

Kirkman J. and R. Hollingshead, of Liverpool, merchants. (Mr. Meddowcroft, Gray's inn; and Mr. J. Clement and Mr. J. Davis, Liverpool

Laidman J. Gravel lane, Surrey, hat manufacturer. (Mr. Meymott, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriar's road

Lanchester A. St. James's street, milliner. (Messrs. Wyburn and Burke, Craig's court, Charing cross

Lara A. Minories, haberdasher. (Messrs. Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street, Aldgate

Lavender J. and C. Campbell Judd, of Yeovil, Somerset, gardeners. (Messrs. Batten, Yeovil; and Messrs. Anstice and Cox, Inner Temple

Laycock T. Minories, slop seller. (Mr. Adams, Old Jewry.

Lazenby L. of Parson's green, Fulham, stock broker. (Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street

Lake J. Hyde street, Bloomsbury, dealer. (Mr. Allen, Carlisle street, Soho square

Lee H. of Halberton, Devon, shopkeeper. (Mr. Lys, Took's court, London; and Mr. Rendell, Tiverton

Lees E. Basinghall street, merchant. (Mr. Toulmin, Aldermanbury

Lee T. of Poland street, Oxford street, coach maker. (Mr. Eastabrook, Haymarket

Le Breton J. Church lane, Chelsea, mariner. (Messrs. Foulkes, Langford, and Walford, Southampton street, Covent garden

Lecomte E. of Fetter lane, jeweller. (Mr. Mayhew, Symond's inn, Chancery lane

Lewis T. of Nailsworth, Gloucester, timber merchant. (Mr. Burroughs, of Castle street, London; and Mr. Browne, John street, Bristol

Lucas W. late of Bishop's castle, Salop, currier. (Messrs. Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row

Mankin T. of Peckham, coalfactor. (Mr C. Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet street

Mann J. late of Harbury, Warwick, draper. (Mr. Eyre, Gray's inn square; and Mr. Findon, Shipstown upon Stower

Marsden J. Rochester, Kent, linen draper. (Messrs. Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street

Mathews R. of King's arms buildings, Wood street, Blackwell hall factor. (Mr. Williams, Austin friars

Matthews W. Stone, Staffordshire, and J. Phillips, Liverpool, boot makers. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row; and Messrs. Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

May H. of Bristol, cornfactor. (Messrs. Sweet and Stokes, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple; and Mr. E. Stephens, Bristol

Maynard T. now or late of Mount Pleasant, horse hair manufacturer. (Messrs. Hillyard and King, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Meek B. of Cross Key's yard, Bermondsey street, paper merchant. (Mr. Kayll, Cross street, Newington, Surrey

Merritt W. of Mill lane, Tooley, Southwark, merchant. (Mr. Tilson, Chatham place, New Bridge street

Milburn W. Old City chambers, Bishops-

gate street, merchant. (Messrs. Desse and Dendy, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane

Messenger W. Mitcham, stone mason. (Mr. Fryeet, Millbank street, Westminster

Mill G. of Bristol, victualler. (Mr. Jacobs, Bristol

Morton A. Ham common, Surrey, corn dealer. (Messrs. A'Beckett and Weale, Broad street, Golden square

Moulson R. P. Wigan, Lancashire, and P. Fawcett, Manchester, manufacturers. (Messrs. Dukworth, Chippendall, and Denison, Manchester

Mountain J. late of Pancras, victualler. (Messrs. Jones and Sandell, New court, Crutched friars

Murphy D. B. Piccadilly, enameller. (Mr. Hinrich, Cecil street, Strand

Murphy G. Bread street, Cheapside, calico printer. (Mr. G. Adams, Old Jewry

Neave J. late of Longham, Dorset, mealman. (Messrs. Blake, Cook's court, Carey street; and Mr. Baldwin, Ringwood, Hants

Nelson W. and R. Morris, of Liverpool, merchants. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row; and J. Whitley, Liverpool

Nicholson W. of Carburton street, Middlesex, silk mercer. (Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street

Norblad A. and H. Middleton, Kingston upon Hull, merchants. (Mr. Martin, Hull

Oulton J. of Liverpool, drysalter. (Mr. Blackstock, Paper buildings, Temple; and Mr. Pritt, Liverpool

Owen Thomas, of Manchester, cornfactor. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane; and Mr. Byfield, Princess street Manchester

Pagett D. Leicester, grocer. (Mr. Ware, Gray's inn, London; and Mr. Jarvis Hinckley, Leicestershire.

Palser I. of Winchcomb, engineer. (Mr. Young, Dursley; and W. Harvey, Lamb's Conduit place

Hutchinson W.P. of Liverpool, grocer. (Atkinson, Wildes and Mackarall, Chancery lane; and Mr. Hassall, Liverpool

Pearce Charles, of Old street road, builder. (Mr. Lamb, St. Swithin's lane.

Pemberton J. Wood end, Walsall, Staffordshire, cow dealer. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square; and Mr. Heeley, Walsall

Percival Wm. of Oxford street, linen draper. (Messrs. Dobie and Thomas, Crane court, Fleet street

Phillips B. of Bristol, cabinet maker. (Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn; and Mr. Harris, jun. Small street, Bristol

Phillips, Sir R. knt. Bridge street, bookseller. (Mr. Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet street.

Philp T. late of Plymouth dock, but now of Holborn, printer. (Williams and Darke, Princess street, Red Lion square

Philp R. jun. and W. Gosling, jun. Great St. Helen's, upholsterers. (Mr. Setree, St. Mary Axe

Greaves J. Pierrepoint, Hercules Sharp and F. Fisher, of King's arms yard, Coleman street, merchants. (Messrs. Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry.

Piggott R. Rotherhithe, common brewer. (Messrs. Hall and Drake, Salter's hall.

Potter J. of Kensington, surgeon and dentist. (Mr. Knight, Kensington; and Mr. Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Poulton C. of Reading, Berks, cabinet maker. (Debary, Derby and Scudamore, Tanfield court, Temple

Quick J. of Tiverton, Devon, linen draper. (Mr. Lys, Took's court, London; and Mr. Rendell, Tiverton

Rawlins C. E. of Bristol, wholesale grocer. (Mr. James, Gray's inn square; and Mr. Cook, Bristol

Raynes M. and W. Bawtree, of Blue Anchor road, Surrey, glue manufacturers. (Mr. Dodd, Hart street, Bloomsbury

Reddington N. of Bermondsey street, Southwark, morocco leather manufacturer. (Mr. Hoskin, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields

Reynolds J. late of Swansea, Glamorganshire, tanner. (Mr. Thomas, Swansea; and Price and Browne, Lincoln's inn

Richards J. Budge row, merchant. (Mr. Wilde, Castle street, Falcon square

Richardson J. Berwick upon Tweed, merchant. (Mr. Burnett, Middle Temple lane

Risdon J. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, top maker. (Hailstone and Bentley, Bradford; and Mr. Evans, Hatton garden

Roche J. H. Sudbury, Suffolk, wine merchant. (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster

Roberts F. Hammersmith, bricklayer. (Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple lane, London

Roberts J. Kent road, St. George's, Southwark, stone mason. (Mr. Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard

Robson Mary, of Albemarle street, Piccadilly, milliner. (Cuppage and Rice, Jermyn street, St. James's

Roby R. Bucklersbury, warehouseman. (Mason and Rogers, Foster lane, Cheapside

Robinson W. Manchester, cotton spinner. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Johnson and Lonsdale, Manchester

Robinson H. St. John street, West Smithfield, iron founder. (Messrs. Lowless and Crosse, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Rodger J. of Sheffield, merchant. (Rimington and Wake, Sheffield; and C. Wilson, Greville street

Rolfe W. of Lower Edmonton, victualler. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch

Round J. late of Dudley, Worcestershire, cordwainer. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, London; and Mr. Heeley, of Walsall, Staffordshire

Rowlandson T., J. Bates, S. Rowlandson, E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside, merchants. (Mr. Nind, Throgmorton street

Russell J. late of Perry Barr, Stafford, gun barrel manufacturer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn Old buildings; and T. Wood, Wolverhampton

Salter J. Bath, cordwainer. (Clarke and Son, Bath; and Mr. Morton, Furnival's inn

Sarjent J. Jermyn street, watch maker. (Messrs. Cuppage and Rice, Jermyn street.

Sargent D. of Southwark, British wine merchant. (R. Teasdale, Merchant Taylors' hall, Threadneedle street

Sargent S. Bath, chinaman. (Clarke and Son, Bath; and Mr. Morton, Furnival's inn

Saul Thomas, of Manchester, woolstapler. (Mr. Drew, Bermondsey street, Southwark

Schofield G. Shrewsbury, brazier. (Mr. Hill, Shrewsbury; and Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Scott G. and E. Barchard, Fenchurch street chambers, ship and insurance brokers. (Kirkman and Co. Shorter's court, Throgmorton street

Seaton J. P. Pontefract, Yorkshire, banker. (Mr. Coleman, Pontefract

Seaton J. Pontefract, Yorkshire, banker. (Mr. Coleman, Pontefract

Seaton R. Pontefract, Yorkshire, banker. (Mr. Coleman, Pontefract

Shand F. Liverpool, merchant. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool; and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane

Shaw W. B. St. Paul's Church yard, warehouseman. (Mr. Kirkman, Cloak lane

Shuter W. of Deptford, bricklayer. (Mr. Carttar, Broadway, Deptford

Skrimshire T. of Fakenham, Norfolk, schoolmaster. (C. Metcalfe, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire; and Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn

Sill J. and W. Watson, Liverpool, merchants. (Mr. Blackstock, Paper buildings, Temple; and Mr. Pritt, Liverpool

Simeon M. Bath, lace merchant. (Nethersole and Portal, Essex street, Strand

Simpson J. and T. Fleming, of Mark lane, merchants. (Mr. Bigg, Hatton garden

Smedley John, of Salford, Lancaster, dyer. (Messrs. Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester; and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple, London

Smith J. Totness, Devon, coal merchant. (Mr. Palmer, Barnard's inn, Holborn; and Mr. Filmore, Setcombe, Exeter

Smith W. Stratford, Essex, corn chandler. (Mr. Meymott, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriar's road

Smith, J. Newton, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer. (Mr. Unwin, Manchester; and Milne and Parry, Inner Temple

Smith R. late of the Minories and since of Chappel row, Chelsea, linen draper. (Mr. Young, Vine street, Piccadilly

Spencer Wm. of Wolverhampton, Stafford, gun barrel manufacturer. (Messrs. Price and and Williams, Lincoln's inn old buildings; and Mr. T. Wood, Wolverhampton

Stacey W. of Fromley, Surrey, horse dealer. (J. Manning, Clement's inn

Stechett L. Hanover street, Hanover square, tailor. (Mr. Hinrich, Cecil street, Strand

Stedman J. of Hare street, Spitalfields, baker. (Mr. Kiss, Printer street, Earl street, Blackfriars

Stokes J. of Great Malvern, Worcester, hop merchant. (J. Pownall, Staple's inn, London; and S. Haden, Worcester

Strickland T. and T. N. Brickwood, Liverpool, merchants. (Mr. Rowe, Wood street; and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Strickland J. late of Stourport, Worcester, skinner. (Mr. Long, Worcester; and Mr. Williams, Quality court chambers, Chancery lane

Soulby J. Barnard castle, Durham, bookseller. (Mr. Wheldon, Barnard castle; and Wharton and Dyke, Lamb buildings, Temple

Southey R. and T. Southey, of Fish street hill, merchants. (Mr. Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Southwood T. of Castle street, Holborn, carpet dealer. (Mr. Stevenson, New square, Lincoln's inn

Swift J. Commercial road, boot and shoe maker. (Mr. Hughes, Dean street, Fetter lane

Taylor James, of Liverpool, merchant. (Greaves and Brome, Liverpool

Taylor P. M. Liverpool, and T. Smedley, late of Buenos Ayres, but now of Liverpool, merchants. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool; and Mr. Battye, Chancery lane

Terry T. Chatham, grocer. (Mr. Sherwood, Cushion court, Broad street

Thorner W. Monmouth street, Seven dials, grocer. (Mr. Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn

Tithirington J. late of Liverpool, merchant. (Hussey and Cartwright, Liverpool

Tudor R. of Liverpool, builder. (Mr. Davies, Liverpool; and Mr. Meadowcroft, Gray's inn

Tulloh J. of Great Coram street, Brunswick square, merchant. (Mr. Pickering, Fishmongers' hall, Thames street

Upson J. of Great Welnetham, Suffolk, farmer. (Messrs. Parsons and Orford, Hadleigh; and Messrs. B. and J. Bridges, Red Lion square

Vorley R. K. Thrapston, Northamptonshire, shopkeeper. (Mr. Stevenson, New square, Lincoln's inn

Waterhouse J. of Manchester, common victualler. (Mr. Buckley, Manchester; and Milne and Parry, Temple

Ward M. of Gosport, Southampton, spirit merchant. (Mr. Cruikshank, Gosport; and Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New inn, London

Welsh J. and J. Sexton, of New Compton street, St. Giles's in the Fields, calico glazers. (Mr. Patten, Cross street, Hatton garden

Westall E. Hungerford, Wiltshire, tanner. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Salmon, Bath

Windsor Jacob W. of Portsea, auctioneer. (Messrs. Naylor, Great Newport street, Long acre, London; and Mr. Glendenning, Portsea.

White B. late of Bow lane, merchant. (Mr. C. E. Reynolds, Castle street, Falcon square

Wiggins S. Cloth fair, tailor. (Mr. Castle, Furnival's inn

Peck J. Lombard street, stationer. (Mr. Stevens, Sion College gardens, Aldermanbury

Winstanley R. jun. of King street, Cheapside, London, and G. Hudson, of Manchester, warehousemen. (Wiltshire, Bolton and West, Old Broad street

William T. S. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Blackstock, Paper buildings, Temple, and Bardswell and Stephenson, Drury lane, Liverpool, and Mr. Law, Liverpool

Williams T. Newgate street, wholesale linen draper. (Mr. Hartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars

Williamson G. York, shoemaker. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Mr. Galland, Hull

Willoughby D. of the Strand, victualler. (Mr. Willoughby, Clifford's inn

Wood W. of High street, Lambeth, cooper. (Wilkinson and Young, Margaret street, Cavendish square

Wood W. A. and A. Wood, Manchester, cotton merchants. (Mr. Ellis, Chancery lane; and Mr. Cardwell, Manchester

Woodward T. and T. Relton, Stratford, Essex, dyers. (Mr. Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate

Young J. Bury street, Bloomsbury, livery stable keeper. (Mr. Adams, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury

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|---|---|
| Total bankrupts this month .... | 256 |
| Ditto last month..... | 136 |
| Increase | 120 |

DIVIDENDS.

Anderson G. and G. Harrison Eades, of Bridge yard wharf, Southwark, merchants, Nov. 17.

Alton W. Alfreton, Derbyshire, innkeeper, Nov. 24.

Arkinstall H. J. and S. George, Barslem, Stafford, potters, Nov. 19

Abbott T. Market Dieping, Lincoln, innholder, Nov. 21

Audley W. Bristol, linen draper, Dec. 1

Ashe T. R. Ormskirk, Lancaster, draper, Dec. 11

Allen S. Cardiff, Glamorgan, fellmonger, Dec. 15

Blakeman Rich. of Birmingham, tailor, Nov. 17.

Bird W. of Stone, Stafford, and E. Holloway Broadfield, of Stourport, boat builders, Nov. 20.

Blackburn William, of Leeds, woolstapler, Nov. 15.

Bell J. and R. Atkinson, of Bow lane, warehousemen, Nov. 17.

Brockbank T. and Co. of Ulverstone, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 17

Bryan W. of Camberwell, merchant, November 3

Ball J. Grove place, Deptford, victualler, Dec. 1

Burbridge W. Cannon street, umbrella manufacturer, Nov. 24

Bridge J. and J. Keale, Liverpool, Lancaster, merchants, Nov. 23

Bury R. C. Salford, Lancaster, merchant, Nov. 28

Branch J. Manchester, broker, Nov. 28

Bennel J. Gouldstone square, builder, Dec. 1

Binns T. Great Barlow street, Mary-le-bone, water closet maker, Dec. 8

Burford J. Whitechapel road, glass seller, Dec. 15

Brickwood J. and Co. Lombard street, bankers, Jan. 20

Bayley J. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 17

Bryon W. St. Mary at hill, brandy merchant, Dec. 12

Chapman J. of the Pavement, Moorfields, shoemaker, Nov. 17.

Cowpar R. of Cateaton street, warehouseman, Nov. 17.

Cheney J. of Oxford street, linen draper, Nov. 17.

Coward Thomas, of Bath, linen draper, Nov. 17.

Clive Theophilus and Samuel Richardson, of Tokenhouse yard, merchants, Nov. 20.

Chorley J. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 3

Collis F. Union place, Blackman street, Southwark, tailor, Dec. 4

Cotterill E. jun. Liquorpond street, bacon merchant, Nov. 27

Cooper E. Hendon, carpenter, Dec. 4

Cock J. D. and J. Pitchers, Norwich, wine merchants, Nov. 28

Clancy W. St. Mary-axe, merchant, January 1

Cuming T. Castle court, Birchin lane, merchant, Dec. 1

Cooper T. Charlotte street, candle manufacturer, Dec. 8

Collett T. Uxbridge, grocer, Dec. 8

Cox J. Leighton Buzzard, Bedford, corn merchant, Dec. 11

Cobham E. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 17

Dean Richard, of Bow, baker, Nov. 17.

Dollman S. and W. Banks, of the Poultry, hatters, Nov. 17

Dods J. of the Commercial Chambers, Minories, ship and insurance brokers, Nov. 17.

Dean D. sen. and Co. St. John street, West Smithfield, cheesemongers, Dec. 1

De la Gour A. New Lisle street, Leicester square and Pall Mall, jeweller, Nov. 27

De Prado J. Lime street, [illegible] merchant, Nov. 20

Dyer R. Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer, Nov. 21

Davison J. New Brentford, dealer, Dec. 1

Dow J. Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, Dec. 1

Dennett G. Gray's inn lane, cowkeeper, Dec. 8

Elliott G. Winchester street, Nov. 17

Elliott T. Bedford street, Covent garden, tailor, Dec. 15

Evans P. Hungerford market, oyster merchant, Dec. 8

Fenton J. and G. Moor, Rotherhithe street, Rotherhithe, smiths

Fly W. and J. Fly, Croydon, bricklayers, Nov. 27

Frow T. Mablethorpe, Lincoln, innholder, Dec. 19

Gilbert John, of Chiswell street, grocer, Nov. 17

Graff J. and P. D. Foley, Tower Royal, London, merchants, Nov. 17

German J. Aldermanbury, hosier, Jan. 22

Greave B. Moseley, Yorkshire, and J. Greaves, Mosely, Lancaster, merchants

Gammes C. Devon, draper, Dec. 1

Gill J. C. Smallburgh, Norfolk, grocer, Dec. 10

Garbers J. C. H. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 17

Hunt Francis, of Bristol, butcher, Nov. 22

Heckford W. of the City Arms, London street, victualler, Nov. 17

Hopkins S. Leeds, merchant, Nov. 22

Hallen W. Wolverham, woollen yarn manufacturer

Hudson J. B. late of Hackney grove, and also of the Old City Chambers, merchant, Nov. 27

Hawky J. Piecadilly, army accoutrement maker, Nov. 27

Haffenden G. and T. Newcomb, Basinghall street, warehousemen, Nov. 24

Hirst J. Bristol, grocer, Nov. 28

Hartley J. Manchester, grocer, Dec. 1

Hobbs T. R. Mary-le-bone park, music master

Holland J. Cheapside, haberdasher, Dec. 11

Harcourt W. Norwich, linen draper, Dec. 10

Joynson J. late of Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, hop merchant, Nov. 20

Joyce R. Lamb's Conduit street, tailor, Dec. 1

Johnson W. and N. Brown, Fish street hill, grocers, Nov. 13

Jones H. Skinner street, cheesemonger, Dec. 1

Ibbetson S. Ludgate hill, silk mercer, Dec. 4

James H. St. Mary axe, merchant, Dec. 15

Jackson S. R. Birmingham, button maker, Dec. 11

King J. King street, Covent garden, silkmercer, Nov. 27
King I. Gosport, grocer, Nov. 22
Kauffman C. E. New London street, merchant, Nov. 27
Levy J. I. Haydon street, Minories, merchant, Nov. 17
Lovett J. Colchester, grocer, Dec. 4.
Leroux H. J. Canonbury square, Islington, builder, Nov. 17.
Longridge J. and C. Pringle, Painster, Durham colliery, undertakers, Nov. 27
Lye G. and E. L. Lye, Bath, common carriers, Dec. 3
Leigh T. Foxdenton, Lancaster, dealer, Nov. 27
Lindill W. Leeds, York, spirit merchant, Dec. 8
Moody H. of Saltfleetby, Lincoln, jobber, Nov. 13.
Makeham J. Upper Thames street, cheesemonger, Nov. 24
Main R. Greenwich, floor cloth manufacturer, Nov. 20.
Metcalf J. New London street, merchant, Nov. 27
Melaleau G. Salford, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 27
Mammatt M. Birmingham, grocer, December 1
Morris J. Portsmouth, baker, Dec. 13
Mordon W. Lutterworth, Leicester, grocer, Dec. 10
Macleod W. Upper Crown street, Westminster, army agent, Dec. 15
Norris J. Portsmouth, confectioner, Dec. 13
Newton J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 13
Oates E. Leeds, Yorkshire, drysalter, Nov. 27.
Oswald, Berwick upon Tweed, bread baker, Dec. 12
Pearson J. Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Nov. 24.
Payne T. Ashford, Kent, grocer, Nov. 27
Payne J. West square, army contractor, Nov. 8
Phillips T. Plough court, Lombard street, merchant, Nov. 15
Perkins J. and G. Bethell, Oxford street, woollen draper, Dec. 1
Palmer G. Plymouth, haberdasher, Dec. 1
Pilkington W. G. Bawtry, York, innholder, Dec. 5
Purbrick W. Gloucester, linen draper, Dec. 8
Parkingson G. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 27
Payne W. Great Carter lane, Doctors' commons, druggist, Dec. 8
Paterson T. N. Nicholas lane, underwriter, Dec. 8
Paterson J. Woolwich, grocer, Dec. 22
Rose J. sen. and J. Rose, jun. Symon's wharf, Tooley street, provision merchants, Nov. 17.
Read R. Caroline Mews, Bedford square, stable keeper, Dec. 1.
Rome D. Liverpool, cabinet maker, Nov. 30
Robins W. L. T. Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, scrivener, Nov. 27
Roberts D. Chester, ironmonger, Dec. 1
Rackstraw P. Tottenham court road, cabinet maker, Dec. 4
Remington J. St. Ives, Huntingdon, liquor merchant, Dec. 4
Reed T. Bishopsgate street, cheesemonger, Dec. 11
Reeve R. and W. D. Jones, Vere street, St. Mary-le-bone, stationer, Dec. 11
Staniforth T. of Sheffield, York, cutler, Nov. 16.
Stevenson T. of Snow's fields, woolstapler, Oct. 27.
Steedman G. and J. M'Lean, Lamb street, potatoe merchant, Dec. 1
Shill S. Bristol, watchmaker, Nov. 24
Sunderland J. Busker, York, corn dealer, Nov. 23
Stamford E. York street, Commercial road, flour factor, Nov. 23
Symonds J. Cheapside, milliner, Nov. 24
Shawford W. C. Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner, Nov. 24.
Stuart C. Berwick street, St. James's, tailor, Nov. 27.
Sayer John, Sherston, Wiltshire, linen draper, Nov. 19.
Sault W. South Moulton street, Hanover street, calenderer, Nov. 10.
Stapleton T. Sheerness, shopkeeper, Dec. 15
Spencer A. Basinghall street, woollen draper, Dec. 15
Steers S. Chapman place, St. George's in the East, builder, Dec. 11
Simmons B. Newcastle street, Strand, shoe maker, Dec 22
Spring R. Caistor, Lincoln, mercer, Dec. 10
Tooke J. and A. Todd, Strand, wine merchants, Nov. 24
Tubb W. and J. H. A. Scott, King's road, Pimlico, nursery and seedsmen, Nov. 24.
Troutbeck W. H. Minories, victualler, Nov. 13
Tuell E. Norwich, merchant, Nov. 28
Tucker W. sen. Exeter, merchant, Dec. 11
Wrangham W. Seething lane, money-scrivener, Nov. 27
Wild W. and J. Dalton, Manchester, dealers in twist, Dec. 8.
Wallis J. Croydon, Surrey, tailor, Nov. 20.
White T. jun. Stroud, Kent, coal merchant, Dec. 1
Williams W. Nicholas lane, Lombard street, merchant, Nov. 24
Wilkins J. and T. Lacey, Basinghall street, factors, Dec. 4
Wright C. Aldgate, tobacconist, Nov. 17
Waller T. Canterbury place, tallow chandler, Dec. 1
Waters B. Finch lane, Cornhill, broker, Dec. 11
Wall T. Bristol, common brewer
White T. Southwark, haberdasher, Dec. 8
Wilde J. Holme place, Manchester, common brewer, Dec. 8
Williams B. Liverpool, linen draper, Dec. 21
Young G. and G. Glennie, Budge row, merchants, Dec. 8

## CERTIFICATES.

Ackland N. Union street, Bishopsgate street, worsted maker
Alexander J. Duke street, Aldgate, broker
Bolton R. Wellgate, Durham, tanner
Bracken R., T. Williams, and L. Bracken, Lothbury, flannel manufacturers
Bentley R. Wellclose square, haberdasher
Bendy S. Bow common, Middlesex, soap maker
Bloore J. Ludgate hill, victualler

Bucknell W. Kirby street, Hatton garden, watchmaker
Bennett J. Tavistock, Devon, mercer
Cook R. Little St. James's street, victualler
Cantrell T. Manchester, Straw hat manufacturer
Caw T. Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant
Clarkson J. Mount row, City road, coal merchant
Cooper V. New Bond street, milliner
Canning H. Broad street, merchant
Davies G. P. Philpot lane, coffee merchant
Duckworth T. of Parbold, Lancaster, victualler.
Davies W. Cradley, Worcester, gun barrel maker
Dixon W. and H. Dixon, Rotherhithe, timber merchants
Delany J. Liverpool, draper
Dudden J. Shepton Mallett, Somerset, banker
Davies J. Chepstow, Monmouth, watch maker
Evered A. of the Mount Coffee house, Lower Grosvenor street, Bond street, wine merchant.
Easton S. Dover, brandy merchant
Egler G. Portsea, Southampton miller
Foster J. Sanderland, Durham, linen draper
Foulding W. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer
Fairburn J. Minories, bookseller
Furz J. B. Webbe street, merchant
Fleming H. Hanway street, Oxford street, jeweller
Gaskell T. Bruton street, Berkeley square, linen draper.
Grouch T. Cuckfield, Sussex, grocer.
Gibson R. Leicester street, St. Ann's, Westminster, victualler
Horner John, of Framwellgate, Durham, tanner.
Harrison H. York, Rope maker
Howarth P. Sowerby bridge, York, linen draper
Hitchcock W. Broughton, Oxford, miller
Hole W. Islington, apothecary
Hanson J. Hurtsgreen Salehurst, Sussex, and T. Hanson, Battle, Sussex, innkeepers
Jarritt G. Piccadilly, hatter
Keyse T. and C. P. Wyatt, Langburn Ward chambers, merchants
Knowles T. York, shopkeeper
Kennett R. Cheapside, hatter
Knott J. Margate, shoemaker
Kirkby W. Manchester, merchant
Kirkpatrick W. and R. Cort, Bread street, Cheapside, warehousemen
Kinnear J. of Liverpool, merchant.
Kent E. White Lion street, Goodman's fields, furnishing ironmonger
Lloyd W. Bristol, merchant
Loud T. Devonshire street, Cavendish square, piana forte maker
Lister T. King street, Holborn, coach plater
Livermore T. sen. Chelmsford, grocer
Lloyd S. Manchester and Sabden, dry salter
Marshall J. Fleet market, clothes salesman
Mallatrat J. Wansford, Northampton, innholder
Nelson C. Brixton, coal merchant
Nathan M. J. Godmanchester, silversmith
Newman A. Frith street, Soho, printer
Pearson W. Chiswell street, St. Luke's, paper hanger
Petrie J. Kempton and J. Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers
Perks S. Walsall, Stafford, factor
Pitt J. Coleman street, auctioneer
Porter R. St. Alban's, Hertford, shopkeeper
Perkins J. Queen street, wholesale stationer
Parker S. South Lambeth, underwriter
Platt E. Little Bolton, Lancaster, cotton spinner
Penney T. and H. Mayo, Ball alley
Richardson W. and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants
Redfern J. Bury, Lancaster, bread baker
Rybot J. Cheapside, mercer
Remington J. St. Ives, Huntingdon, liquor merchant
Stevens G. jun. Bedford, grocer
Sutcliffe A. Lane end, York, cotton manufacturer
Sowden J. and J. Hodgson, of Leeds, York, oil merchants.
Sharpies L. and W. Sharples, Walton in le Dale, cotton manufacturers
Slow G. Manchester, dealer
Sandom R. Deptford, wine and brandy merchant.
Shynt J. Bow, whitesmith
Strack W. Pancras lane, merchant
Spilsbury C. Angel court, skinner street, printer
Sanders R. jun. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer
Tydeman J. S. Colchester, ironmonger.
Taylor J. Banbury, Oxford, miller
Tuson J. Chicksand street, Mile end, builder
Thomas T. Charterhouse square, jeweller
Unwin S. Disley, Cheshire, shopkeeper.
Unsworth J. Manchester, perfumer
Warwick W. of Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, jeweller.
Warwick W. Great Sutton street, watch maker
Ward T. Cheapside, haberdasher
Worth M. late of Dowgate hill, London, stationer.
Woodward T. jun. Ride, Suffolk, shopkeeper
Watson C. C. wine and brandy merchant
Wyatt J. Mitre court, Aldgate, wholesale stationer
Warrington J. Newcastle, butcher
Wheeler J. Abingdon, Berks, grocer
Young H. King's arms, George street, Brick lane, victualler

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Barnard and D. Durrant, No. 107, St. John street, West Smithfield, tea dealers.
B. Binyon and N. Martindale, of Manchester, fustian manufacturers.
D. Hughes and W. Lowe, of Birmingham, glass cutters.
A. Reeve, J. Rainbird, and J. Cooke, of Ipswich, millers.
J. Masterman and T. Panton, of Wood street, Millbank street, Westminster, coal merchants.
C. Boote and J. Walker, of Chester, hat manufacturers.
Isaac Ablett and T. Gregory, fustian manufacturers.
J. Partridge and J. Field, of Hill street, Birmingham, coach smiths.
J. Clarke and J. Senbrook, of Hull street, St. Luke's, pocket book makers.
J. Carter and E. Webb, of Allington, Dorset, sail cloth manufacturers.
J. Dobb and R. Layland, of Abram, Lancaster, farmers.

*Remainder of the Partnerships Dissolved in our next.*

## *Importations at the Port of London, from 20th Oct. to 20th Nov.* 1810.

| SILK. | Raw. lbs. | Thrown. lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Pereira | 1350 | — |
| Bensuran | 1100 | — |
| J. Elmlie | 200 | — |
| R. and W. Lee | 2878 | — |
| Bunbury and Co. | — | 920 |
| J. L. Gries | 330 | — |
| Haldemand and Co. | 4220 | 650 |
| Gandolf and Co. | 1910 | — |
| Lark and Co. | 100 | — |
| J. Milner | 1910 | — |
| Favenc and Co. | 2530 | 1000 |
| De la Cour | 480 | — |
| Princep and Co. | 390 | 340 |
| B. Fayle | 400 | — |
| J. Motteux | — | 600 |
| Minot and Co. | — | 500 |
| J. Vere and Co. | — | 600 |
| J. Daubuz | 400 | — |
| R. Young | 200 | — |
| A. Gower | 280 | — |
| Cazenove and Co. | — | 1160 |
| Doxatt and Co. | 400 | 100 |
| T. W. Boddington | 200 | — |
| Brown and Co. | 5000 | — |
| | 26068 | 4970 |

### SPANISH WOOL.

| | CWTS. |
|---|---|
| Lyne and Co. | 90 |
| R. Power | 200 |
| B. Williams | 40 |
| Garcias and Co. | 380 |
| T. Martin | 21 |
| J. Lubbeck | 100 |
| Bulkeley and Co. | 80 |
| Salter and Co. | 50 |
| R. Young | 180 |
| Gordon and Co. | 20 |
| De la Torre | 100 |
| Pearson and Co. | 85 |
| J. P. Ashley | 120 |
| | 1466 |

### LINSEED.

| | qrs. |
|---|---|
| Heyman and Co. | 200 |
| B. Fayle | 150 |
| R. and J. Wilson | 1690 |
| J. C. Ruding | 4650 |
| Wills and Co. | 1610 |
| W. Hailey | 500 |
| J. Hill and Co. | 580 |
| Harris and Co. | 700 |
| Forrester and Co. | 160 |
| | 10540 |

### FLAX.

| | TONS. |
|---|---|
| G. Sharp and Co. | 65 |
| S. Rucker | 75 |
| T. Colquhoun | 20 |
| J. Schroder | 10 |
| T. Fellowes | 1 |
| J. Jorge | 10 |
| S. Drewe | 70 |
| Brandram | 25 |
| W. Forrester | 80 |
| Jameson and Co. | 20 |
| Harden and Co. | 20 |
| G. Todd | 70 |
| Groffhule and Co. | 15 |
| Roberts and Co. | 4 |
| Oswell and Co. | 15 |
| J. Metcalf | 10 |
| Wolffs and Co. | 3 |
| | 513 |

### HEMP.

| | TONS. |
|---|---|
| G. Bailey | 12 |
| J. Schroder | 20 |
| G. Sharpe | 5 |
| J. L. Gries | 55 |
| Hayward and Co. | 46 |
| Rucker and Co. | 35 |
| G. Todd | 27 |
| Wright and Co. | 55 |

### HEMP.

| | TONS. |
|---|---|
| Klingender and Co. | 264 |
| Mellish and Co. | 50 |
| Jameson and Co. | 20 |
| G. Peake | 166 |
| Higginson | 10 |
| Hardon and Co. | 30 |
| J. Hill and Co. | 25 |
| Groffhule and Co. | 40 |
| S. Thornton and Co. | 385 |
| Oswell and Co. | 50 |
| T. Wilson | 50 |
| | 1345 |

### RAGS.

| | CWTS. |
|---|---|
| S. Jones | 30 |
| G. Paten | 60 |
| J. P. Hagedorn | 840 |
| J. Gries | 200 |
| Baring and Co. | 120 |
| J. Twemlow | 920 |
| R. Smith | 20 |
| Grosvenor and Co. | 120 |
| Laing and Co. | 45 |
| Flindt | 100 |
| Walmsley | 84 |
| | 2539 |

## *Arrivals at Liverpool since our last.*

From America, 49 vessels—West Indies, 8—Norway, 0—Sweden, 20—Prussia, 2—Russia, 4 — Brazils 10—Bahama 1—Portugal, 1—Spain, 0—Azores, 0—Mediterranean, 1—Newfoundland, 2——Africa 2..Total 101 vessels, with valuable cargoes of wine, rum hemp, tar, flax, wine cotton tobacco, and Baltic produce.

*Importations at the PORT of LONDON, for the Month ending 21st Nov.* 1810.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot, tons | 270 | Rape Seed, bush. | 1710 |
| Barilla, ton. | 296 | Raisins, Sun, cwt | 8160 |
| Brandy, gals. | 60,400 | Raisins, Smyrna, casks | 250 |
| Brimstone, tons | 310 | Rice, cwt. | 11,300 |
| Bristles, doz. lbs. | 10,210 | Rum, galls. | 76,000 |
| Butter, tons | 840 | Silk, Thrown, lbs. | 4970 |
| Coffee, bags | 7163 | —, Raw, lbs. | 26,068 |
| Cork, tons | 56 | Smalts, lbs. | 9100 |
| Cotton, lbs. | 575,000 | Sugar, hhds. | 180,400 |
| Currrants, casks | 1215 | Tallow, tons | 870 |
| Flax, tons | 513 | Tar, bar. | 1415 |
| Flax Seed, barrels | 318 | Tobacco, lbs. | 5,000,000 |
| Hemp, tons | 1345 | Wheat, qrs. | 800.000 |
| Linseed, qrs. | 10,540 | Wine, galls. | 6170 |
| Madder, cwt. | 11,560 | Wool, cwts. Spanish | 1466 |
| Oil, Olives, tons | 7640 | Hides | 25,000 |
| Rags, cwts. | 2539 | Cochineal, lbs. | 1400 |

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | *Tuesday*, 30 Oct. | *Tuesday*, 6 Nov. | *Tuesday*, 13 Nov. | *Tuesday*, 20 Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.* | 33 0 | 31 6 | 31 6 | 31 6 |
| Ditto at sight | 32 2 | 30 8 | 30 8 | 30 8 |
| Rotterdam, 2 *Us.* | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.* | 30 6 | 29 4 | 28 6 | 28 6 |
| Altona, 2½ | 30 10 | 29 5 | 28 7 | 28 7 |
| Paris, 1 day's date | 21 6 | 20 6 | 20 2 | 20 2 |
| Ditto, at sight | 21 10 | 20 0 | 20 6 | 20 6 |
| Bourdeaux | 21 10 | 20 10 | 20 6 | 20 6 |
| Madrid ... *Effective* | 42¾ | 48 | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| Palermo ... *in paper* | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Cadiz | 40 | 42¾ | 43½ | 43½ |
| Bilboa | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Leghorn | 54 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Genoa | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Venice | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Naples | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Lisbon | 65 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| Oporto | 67 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Rio Janeiro | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Malta | 60 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Gibraltar | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Dublin | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| Cork | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |

New Dollars 5*s.* 8½*d.* per oz. Omnium 4¼ Discount.

Agio of the Bank on Holland, 4 per Cent.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 17th Nov. 1810.

| | *s.* | *d.* | | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 100*s.* | 9*d.* | Pease | 54 | 0 |
| Rye | 52 | 1 | Beans | 52 | 11 |
| Barley | 46 | 1 | Oats | 28 | 6 |
| Oatmeal | 51 | 1 | Beer or Big | 34 | 0 |

## HAY AND STRAW.—Per Load, 23d Nov.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hay | £6 | 0 | 0 | to | 10 | 0 |
| Clover | 8 | 10 | 0 | — | 10 | — |
| Straw | 3 | 0 | 0 | — | 3 | 12 |

WHITECHAPEL.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hay | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | 9 | 9 |
| Clover | £8 | 8 | | — | 10 | 10 |
| Straw | 2 | 14 | | — | 3 | 6 |

SMITHFIELD.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hay | 8 | 0 | | — | 9 | 9 |
| Clover | 8 | 15 | | — | 9 | 15 |
| Straw | 2 | 10 | | — | 3 | 0 |

## PRICE OF COALS, 21st Nov.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newcastle | 47 | 0 | — | 68 | 0 | Cinders | 33 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Sunderland | 48 | 0 | — | 54 | 0 | Other Coals | 58 | 0 | — | 54 | — |

Delivered at 12s. advance on the above prices.

## CORN EXCHANGE.—Price of Grain, 23d Nov. 1810.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 60 | to | 86 | Boilers | 58 | to | 64 |
| ———, fine, | 88 | — | 94 | Grny | 46 | — | 50 |
| ———, superfine, | 96 | — | 100 | Beans, old, | 52 | — | 50 |
| Rye | 36 | — | 40 | Ticks | 34 | — | 42 |
| Barley | 26 | — | 44 | Oats | 24 | — | 32 |
| ———, fine, | 45 | — | 47 | Polands | 36 | — | 39 |
| Malt | 70 | — | 76 | Fine Flour | 85 | — | — |
| White Pease | 44 | — | 55 | Seconds | 75 | — | 80 |
| Per sack of 5 bushels, or 280 lb. | | | | Rape seed, per last | £46 | — | 51 |

Friday, 23d Nov. 1810.

## SMITHFIELD MARKET.

*To sink the Offal, per Stone of 8lbs.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 4 | 8 | to | 5 | 2 | Beef | 4 | 9 | to | 5 | 8 |
| Mutton | 5 | 0 | — | 6 | 4 | Mutton | 4 | 11 | — | 5 | 10 |
| Veal | 6 | 6 | — | 7 | 6 | Veal | 4 | 4 | — | 5 | 4 |
| Pork | 6 | 4 | — | 7 | 6 | Pork | 6 | 0 | — | 7 | 4 |
| Lamb | 5 | 4 | — | 6 | 8 | Lamb | 5 | 4 | — | 6 | 4 |

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

*By the Carcass.*

## PRICE OF HOPS.—*Borough.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kent, bags, | £4 | 0 | to | 6 | 0 | Kent, pockets, | £5 | 0 | to | 7 | 7 |
| Sussex | 3 | 15 | — | 5 | 0 | Sussex | 4 | 10 | — | 6 | 10 |
| Essex | 3 | 15 | — | 5 | 0 | Essex Farnham, | 10 | 0 | — | 12 | 12 |

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar 44 8¼. per cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereof.—*T. Nettleship, Clerk of the Grocer's Company.*—From London Gazette of 24th Nov. 1810.

## SCOTCH MARKETS.—EDINBURGH, NOV. 21.

Mealmarket Tuesday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oatmeal, per bolls, of | | | |
| First per boll | 11 | 2s | 6d |
| Second | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Third | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| First, per peck | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Barleymeal | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Peasemeal | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Quartern Loaf | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Prices of Meat, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, per lb | 0s | 7 a | 0 9 |
| Mutton | 0 | 6 a | 0 9 |
| Veal | 0 | 9 a | 0 12 |
| Pork | 0 | 8 a | 0 |
| Lamb per qr. | 3 | 6 a | 5 0 |
| Raw hides, per st. | 10 | 0 a | 10 6 |
| Butter, per lb. | 1 | 6 a | 1 7 |
| Salt | 1 | 4 a | 1 6 |

Eggs, per dozen .. 1 3

Grassmarket, Nov. 14.

Sheep and Lambs, 4000, at per st.

Sinking offals.. 11s 0d a 12 0

Cattle, 140 .. .. 11 0 a 12 0

Milk Cows sold readily.

Horses sold briskly.

Coals, p. cart of 12 cwt 8s 6 a 10s 6

## DUNDEE MANUFACTURES, NOV. 16.

Linens.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sail-cloth, No. 1 | 14 | a | 15 |
| Hemp Cotton Bagging | 11 | a | 15 |
| Strelitz | 10 | a | 10½ |
| Lint Osnaburghs | 8 | a | 8½ |
| Tow do | 5 | a | 6 |
| Do. do | 7 | a | 8 |
| Do. do | 8 | a | 9 |
| German Dowlas 27 inch | 14 | a | 0 |
| Common do. 27 | 11 | a | 12 |
| Tow Sheeting, 24 port | 12 | a | 13 |
| Do. do 20 | 10 | a | 10½ |

Yarns, Per spl.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3lb. Lint hand-spun. 4s | 4 | a | 4 6 |
| 3 do. Mill-spun | 4 | 10 a | 5 0 |
| 4 do do | 5 | 4 a | 5 9 |
| 5 do do | 5 | 9 a | 6 2 |
| 6 do do | 6 | 3 a | 6 8 |
| 7 do do | 7 | 6 a | 7 8 |
| 6 shorts do | 5 | 0 a | 5 6 |
| 7 and 8 Tow do | 0 | 7 a | 0 8 |
| 10 to 20lb do | 0 | 6 a | 0 7 |

Flax.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Petersburg, 12 head | L.78 | a | 80 |
| ——— 9 do, | 68 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Riga Thiesenhausen | 80 | a | 85 |
| Drujana Cut | 70 | a | 74 |
| Leibau | 72 | a | 00 |
| Narva, 12 head | 00 | a | 00 |
| Archangel | 00 | a | 00 |

Hemp.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Petersburg clean | L.65 | a | 00 |
| Do. half clean | 56 | a | 60 |
| Riga Rhine | 60 | a | 70 |
| Drujana Pass | 63 | a | 65 |
| Common Pass | 50 | a | 60 |
| Codilla | 45 | a | 46 |

## ARBROATH MANUFACTURES, NOV. 14.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tow, 3-4ths wide | 8d | a | 8½d |
| Do. 4-4ths sheet | 14 | a | 0 |
| Do. 9-8ths do | 15 | a | 0 |
| Lint, 3-4ths do | 13d | a | 0 |
| Do. 4-4ths do | 17 | a | 0 |
| Do 30 port. 9-8ths do | 17 | a | 0 |
| Do 32 do do | 19 | a | 0 |
| Germans | 14 | a | 0 |

*NOV.* 23, 1810.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb. D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton or 20 cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

N. B. The Duties which are paid by the Importers are included in the following Prices, and the Drawback, if Exported within three Years, is the Property of the Shipper.

| | FROM £ | s. | d. | TO £ | s. | d. | per |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALUM English | 24 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | T |
| —— Roach | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| Almonds Barbary Bitter | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Sweet | 4 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | — |
| —— Jordan | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Valentia | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Annatto Flag | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | lb. |
| —— Spanish | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white | 6 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | C. |
| —— Florence White | 5 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Red | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | — |
| —— Naples White | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | — |
| —— Red | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | — |
| Ashes Amer. Pearl, | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Pot best | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | — |
| —— Barilla Teneriffe | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | — |
| —— Spanish | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Sicily | 2 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Dantzic Pearl | uncertain | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Russia Pot | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| BERRIES, Juniper, Ger. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | — |
| —— Italian | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | — |
| —— Yellow Turkey | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | — |
| Brandy Best | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | G. |
| —— Inferior | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | — |
| Brimstone Foreign Ro | 31 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| Bristles Hog Russia und. | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 0 | C. |
| —— Archangel do. | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Koningsberg do. | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | — |
| CAPERS, French | 11 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Spanish | 6 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Cochineal Spa. Garbled | 1 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | lb. |
| —— East India | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | — |
| Cocoa West India | 3 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | C. |
| —— Carracca for Export | 5 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | — |
| Coffee W. I. very ord. | 2 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | — |
| —— ord. | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | — |
| —— mid. | 3 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | — |
| —— good | 4 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 | — |
| —— fine | 4 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | — |
| —— Mocha or East Ind | 18 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Java | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Copper, unmanufac. | 5 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— manufactured | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Japan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Copperas, Green | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |

| | | FROM £ | s. | d. | TO £ | s. | d. | lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Wool | Brazil Pernambuc | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | — |
| | Brazil Bahia | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 | — |
| | Brazil Maranham | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 8 | — |
| | Brazil Para | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 | — |
| | Dutch Surinam | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 11 | — |
| | Dutch Demerara | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 9 | — |
| | Dutch Berbice | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 9 | — |
| | West Indies. Carriacou | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 9 | — |
| | West Indies. Grenada | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 | — |
| | West Indies. Barbadoes | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | — |
| | West Indies. Domingo | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | — |
| | West Indies. Martinico | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | — |
| | West Indies. Smyrna | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | — |
| | West Indies. Bahama | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | — |
| | West Indies. Bengal | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 | — |
| DYER'S Wood, Bar W. | | 24 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| —— Brazil | | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Brazilet | | 15 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Cam Wood | | 42 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Fustic | | 26 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Zant or young | | 19 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Logwood Camp | | 23 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Hond. chipt | | 18 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Jamaica chipt | | 15 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Nicaragia, large | | 38 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— small | | 18 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Sanders Red | | 40 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — |
| DRUGS. Aloes, Barbad. | | 20 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— Succotorine | | 16 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Hepatic or E. I. | | 11 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Angelica Root | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Antimony Crude | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Arsenic Red | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— White | | 2 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Balsam Capivi | | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 10 | lb. |
| —— Peru | | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | — |
| —— Tolu | | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Bark, Jesuits, | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | — |
| —— Red | | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Yellow | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | — |
| Borax, refined E. I. | | 4 | 18 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— English | | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | lb. |
| —— unrefined or Tinc. | | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| Camphire Refined | | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | lb. |
| —— Unrefined | | 28 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| Cantharides | | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0 | lb |

No Tret allowed.

| | FROM £ | s. | d. | TO £ | s. | d. | per |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cardemoms (best) | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Cassia Buds | 16 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| ——Fistula W. I. | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | — |
| ——Lignea | 18 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Castor Oil p. bot. 1¾lb. | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | bo |
| Coculus Indicus | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| Colocynth Turkey | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | lb. |
| Columbo Root | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| Cream of Tartar | 7 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Essence of Bergamot | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | lb. |
| —— Lavender | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | lb. |
| —— Lemon | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Origanum | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | — |
| —— Rosemary | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | — |
| Gallangal, East India | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| Gentian Root | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| Ginseng | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | lb. |
| Gum Ammo. Drop | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— Lump | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Gum Arabic E. I. | 2 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— Turkey fine | 7 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Barbary | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Assafœtida | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Benjamin | 20 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Cambogium | 20 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Copal scraped | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | lb. |
| —— Galbanum | 8 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— Guaiacum | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | lb. |
| —— Mastic | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 6 | — |
| —— Myrrh | 25 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— Olibanum | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— Oppoponax | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Sandrac | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Seneca, garbled | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 6 | — |
| —— Tragacanth | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Jalap | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | lb. |
| Ipecacuanha | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | — |
| Isinglass, Book | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | — |
| ——— Leaf | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | — |
| —— —— Long Staple | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Manna, Flakey | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Musk, China | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | oz |
| Nox Vomica | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | C. |
| Oil of Vitriol | 0 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 0 | 4½ | lb. |
| Opium | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | — |
| Pink Root | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | — |
| Quicksilver | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Rhubarb, East India | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | — |
| ——— Russia | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | — |
| Saffron | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | C. |
| Sago | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | — |
| Sal Ammoniac | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Salop | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Sarsaparilla | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 0 | lb. |
| Sassafras | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| Scammony, | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | lb. |
| Senna | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | — |
| Seeds, Anni. Alicant | 6 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— Coriander, English | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Cummin | 3 | 18 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Fenugreek | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | — |
| Shellack | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | C. |

| | FROM £ | s. | d. | TO £ | s. | d. | per |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sticklack | 9 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | lb. |
| Snake Root | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | C. |
| Soap, Castile or Spanish | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | C. |
| Soap, Yellow | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Mottled | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Curd | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Spermaceti refined | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | lb |
| Tamarinds West India | 5 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | C. |
| Tapioca, Lisbon | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | lb. |
| Turmeric, Bengal | 6 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| ——— China | 8 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ——— West India | 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Verdigrise Wet | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 3 | lb. |
| ——— Dry | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 6 | — |
| ——— Crystallized | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Vitriol, Roman | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7½ | — |
| EBONY, Black Rose | 24 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| ——— Green | 12 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 0 | C. |
| Elephᵀ. 70 to 90lb each | 28 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| ——— Scrivelloes | 14 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | — |
| FEATHERS, Dantz. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | lb. |
| ——— Hambro' | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 3 | — |
| ——— Russia | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 6 | — |
| ——— Down | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | — |
| Flax, Riga | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| ——Petersburgh 12 head | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Archangel | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| GALLS, Aleppo blue | 10 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| ——————mixt | 8 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | — |
| Geneva Holland | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 | C. |
| Glue, For. dry thick lea. | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| ——————thin | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| HEMP, Riga Rhine | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| ——————Out shot | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ——Codilia | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ——Petersburg Clean | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ——————half clean | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Hides Raw West India | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | lb |
| ———Buenos Ayres | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7 | lb |
| ———Brazil | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | lb |
| ———Horse, British | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 0 | Hi |
| **INDIGO.** | | | | | | | |
| Spanish: Guatimala Flora | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | lb. |
| ——————Sobres | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | — |
| ——————Cortes | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 9 | — |
| Carracca Flora | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 6 | — |
| ——————Sobres | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | — |
| ——————Cortes | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 6 | — |
| East Ind.: Brazil | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | — |
| Blue | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | — |
| Purple | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 3 | — |
| Copper and violet | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | — |
| Copper | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 6 | — |
| IRON British in bars | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| ——————in pigs | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | lb. |
| ——Old Sable | 24 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ——New Sable | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ——Gurioffs | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ——Archangel | 22 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| ——Swedish | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| LEMONS repa. | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ch |

| | FROM £ | s. | d. | TO £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licorice Italian | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | C. |
| —— Spanish | 7 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lead, Pigs | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| —— Mill'd or Sheet | 38 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| —— Bars | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Shot No. 1 to 5 | 39 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— 6 to 12 | 39 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Litharge | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Red | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— White | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Ore | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| MADDER, Dutch Cro. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | C. |
| —— Ombro | 3 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 | |
| —— Gamene | 1 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | |
| —— Mulls | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | |
| —— Roots | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | |
| Mats, Archangel | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | H. |
| OIL Lucca or Sallad | 20 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | Jr. |
| —— ½ chest | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | |
| —— Olive Barbary | 68 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| —— Gallipoli | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Palm | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— Turpentine, Eng. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Foreign | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Rape English | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| —— Refined | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Linseed, English | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Cod Newfound. | 41 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Sperm. | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Head Matter | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Whale, Greenland | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Brazil or S. Fish | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Oranges Lisb. repa. best | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | ch |
| —— St. Michael's | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | bx |
| Orchil-Weed, Canary B. | none | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| —— Inferior | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Cape de Verd | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| PITCH American | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— Archangel | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Sweden | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— British | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| PROVISIONS. Butter Carlow 1st | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | |
| Cork 1st | 5 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| Waterford 1st | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | |
| Holland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Friesland | 6 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 0 | |
| York Best | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Fi |
| Cumberland | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | |
| Irish Bacon new | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | C. |
| Beef India | 8 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Ti |
| Beef mess | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 | |
| Pork India | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 0 | Ti |
| —— new mess | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | |
| Hams, York | 5 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 0 | C. |
| —— Westphalia | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | |
| Rags Hambro' SPF | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | C. |
| —— FF | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— FX | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 | |
| —— Italian fine | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Seconds | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rice | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | |

| | | FROM £ | s. | d. | TO £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D's Prices. | Currants | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | C. |
| | Figs Faro | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | |
| | —— Turkey | 2 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Prunes new | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Muscatels | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Bloom or Jar | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sun or Solis, new | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | |
| | Denia or Malaga | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | |
| | Sultana | 4 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 0 | |
| | —— Smyrna | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| Rosin | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 9 | |
| Rum Jamaica | | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | G. |
| —— Leeward Island | | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 6 | |
| SACCARUM Saturni | | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | lb. |
| Safflower | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rough | | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— British, Refined | | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Smalts | | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 4 | lb. |
| Shumack | | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | C. |
| Skins undressed | Goat Turkey | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | D. |
| | —Mogadore | 1 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Lamb Italian | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | —— Spanish | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Kid Italian | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | —— Spanish | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Seal Greenl. | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | sk. |
| | —So. Fishery | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| | Calf British | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | |
| | —For. salted | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11½ | lb. |
| Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb. Raw 16 oz. to a lb. | Bengal Skein | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | |
| | —— Novi | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | |
| | China 3 moss | none | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | —— 6 moss | 0 | 40 | 6 | 0 | 45 | 0 | |
| | Milan | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | |
| | Reggio | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 6 | |
| | Brutia | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | |
| | Bergam | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | |
| | Brescia | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | |
| | Modena | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 6 | |
| | Piedm | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | |
| | Milan | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | |
| Spices, Cinnamon | | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | lb. |
| —— Cloves | | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | |
| —— Mace Long | | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | |
| —— Nutmegs | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | |
| Ginger, Barbadoes W. | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | C. |
| —— Jamaica Black | | 4 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 0 | |
| —— White | | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— East India | | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Pepper | | 0 | 2 | 5½ | 0 | 2 | 6 | lb. |
| —— White | | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | |
| —— Long | | 7 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | |
| —— Pimento or Jam. Pep. | | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 11½ | lb. |
| Spirits Malt | | 0 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | G. |
| Spirits of wine | | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | C. |
| * SUGAR. Waterside P. Antigua | | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | |
| Barba. Clayed 1s | | 0 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | |
| —— 2d | | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 0 | |
| —— 3d. | | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | |
| Musco. or brown. | | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | |
| Dom. Nev. & Tor. | | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | |

* Sugars imported into Great Britain from the East Indies by the East India Company, are bonded, and on being cleared out of the East India Company's warehouses, for home consumption, the purchasers are to pay the custom duty of 1l. 9s. per cwt. Additional duty on all sugars 20 per cent. All white or clayed sugar of the British plantation imported since the 24th of June, 1709, pays a custom duty of 1l. 3s. 4d. per cwt. All British plantation raw sugar on being exported to Ireland or elsewhere, draw back 27s. per cwt. Havannah sugar, if warehoused, pays a duty of 1s. 10d. per cwt. on being exported. Refined sugar, called loaf or ground sugar, 96s. 6d.; and on hazard broken in pieces, 33s. 1d. All refined sugar, 45s. except double loaves, which is 68s. Refined sugar broken in pieces, is allowed a bounty of 7s. per cwt. on exportation. If exported in a foreign ship, 1s. 6d. less.

| | | TO £ | TO s. | TO d. | FROM £ | FROM s. | FROM d. | C. | Per L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUGAR. Waterside Prices. | Grenada Muscov. | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | — | — |
| | Jamaica brown | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | — | — |
| | —— middling | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | — | — |
| | —— good | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | — | — |
| | —— fine | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | — | — |
| | St Kitts & Monts. | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | — | — |
| | Tobago & St Vin. | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | — | — |
| | Surinam & Dem. | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | — | — |
| | Trinidad | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | — | — |
| | East India | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | — | — |
| SUGAR. Sugar Brokers Prices | Ground tips | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | — | — |
| | —— middles | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | — | — |
| | —— Faces | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | — | — |
| | Lumps, Brown | 0 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | — | — |
| | —— Middling | 0 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 0 | — | — |
| | —— Best | 0 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | — | — |
| | Sing. Loa. Brown | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 0 | — | — |
| | —— Middling | 0 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 0 | — | — |
| | —— Best | 0 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | — | — |
| | Powder Loaves | 0 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 0 | — | — |
| | Molasses | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 6 | — | — |
| TALLOW Town melted | | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| —— Russian Yellow | | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| —— White | | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| —— Soap | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| Rough Fat | | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | st. | lb. |
| TAR Carolina | | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. | Bt |
| —— Virginia | | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | P. |
| —— Archangel | | 1 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| —— Stockholm | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| TEA without Duty or Excise. | | | | | | | | | |
| —— Bohea | | 0 | 1 | 6½ | 0 | 1 | 9 | lb. | — |
| —— Congou | | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 7½ | — | — |
| —— Campoi | | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | — | — |
| —— Pekoe | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | — | T. |
| —— Twankay | | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 10 | — | — |
| —— Hyson Skin | | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 9 | — | Ft |
| —— Hyson | | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 6 | — | — |
| —— Gunpowder | | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 | C. | — |
| TIN in bars on board | | 8 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | lb. |
| —— In Blocks do. | | 8 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | — |
| —— Grain in blocks | | 10 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 0 | — | — |
| TIMBER. Deals each per C. Ld. | Dantz 3in by 40 ft | 3 | 10 | 0 | | | | | |
| | ——2½——36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | ——2——30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | Stockholm, 14 f | 64 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | Christiana, 12 f. | 48 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | Carltham, 12 f. | 45 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | Norway | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 | | |
| Dantzick Fir | | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

| | | FROM £ | FROM s. | FROM d. | TO £ | TO s. | TO d. | Per L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TIMBER. American | Memel Fir | 12 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | — |
| | Quebec | 10 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | — |
| | Oak Board | 19 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| | Pine Boards | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| | Masts | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 0 | — |
| Tobacco bonded | Maryland fi. | 0 | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 0 | 7 | — |
| | Good Colour | 0 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 0 | 5 | lb. |
| | Middling do. | 0 | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 0 | 4 | — |
| | Virginia fine | 0 | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 0 | 8 | lb. |
| | Ordinary | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | — |
| | Carolina | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 11 | — |
| | Georgia | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | — |
| | Strip leaf | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | — |
| | Turkey | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | — |
| Tortoise-shell | | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Turpentine, American | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | C. |
| Valonia | | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| Vermilion, Dutch | | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 6 | lb. |
| —— China | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | — |
| WAX, Bees, English | | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | C. |
| —— American | | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— African | | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | — |
| —— Dantzic & Ham. | | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Hambro' white | | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | lb. |
| WINE Dealers Prices of | Red Port | 105 | 3 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | P. |
| | —— Old | 108 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | — |
| | Sherry | 88 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | Bt |
| | Lisbon | 94 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | P. |
| | Vidonia | 75 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | — |
| | Bucellas | 100 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 0 | — |
| | Mount. Old | 75 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | Bt |
| | Madeira Old | 90 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | P. |
| | Claret | 70 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | H. |
| | Rhenish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A. |
| Wood, Box American | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| —— Turkey | | 16 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Cedar, Carolina | | 0 | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 0 | 11 | Ft |
| —— Jamaica | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Lignum Vitæ Jamaica | | 14 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | T. |
| —— Providence | | 11 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Mahogany Hispa. | | 0 | 1 | 9½ | 0 | 1 | 11 | Ft |
| —— Honduras | | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 | — |
| Wool Beav. Ruffing Best | | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Wooms Brown | | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | lb. |
| —— Best White | | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— White Stage | | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Coat Seasoned | | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Coney English | | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| —— Goats Smyrna | | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 9 | — |
| —— Vigonia Red | | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | — |
| —— Pale | | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | — |
| Yarn Mohair Smyrna | | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | — |

## PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE FROM LONDON.

At 2gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, Guernsey & Jersey.—At 2gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Jersey, Guernsey.—At 3gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c. From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.—At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork. &c. to London, (Comp. ships) return 2l. From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, American ships.—At 5 gs. To Madeira to U. S. of America.—At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira return 2l. 10s.—At 8gs. Newfoundland, Labradore, &c. Jamaica, or Leeward Islands.—Brazil, South America, return 4l.—At 10 gs. Senegambia; U. S. of America (Brit. Ships) return 5l. Jamaica, South America.—At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l.—To East Indies, or home.—East Indies to London.—Westward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal. &c.—At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.—At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Westward Islands.—To Gottenburgh and back 20gs. return 4 with convoy.—Stockholm and places adjacent, 20gs. return 5.—Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro, 8gs. return 4.—Oporto, 8gs. return 5.—Mediterranean, 8gs.—return 4l.—From Liverpool to America, 5gs.—To Amsterdam and Rotterdam, 6gs.—From Baltic home, 25gs.

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th of October to 20th of November, 1810.

| | Bank Stock. | 3 per Cent. Reduced. | 3 per Cents Consols. | 3 per Cent. Def. | 4 per Cent. Cons. 1780. | Navy 5 per Cent. | 5 per Cent. 1797. | Long Annuities. | Consol Short An. | Imperial 3 per Cent. | Ditto Annuities. | Irish 5 per Cent. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | Vict. Bills. | South Sea Stock. | Old Annuities. | New Ditto. | 3½ d. Exchequer Bills. | Omnium. | Lottery Tickets. £ s. d. | Bank for Account. | India for Account. | Consols for Acct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1810. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct. 20 | 252½ | 65⅛ | 66⅛ | — | 82¼ | 99¼ | — | 17⅝ | — | — | — | — | — | 25 23p | — | — | 65½ | 66⅛ | 7 10p | 5⅝ dis | — | 254 | — | 66⅛ |
| 22 | 253 | 65¼ | 66⅜ | — | 82⅛ | 100 | — | 17⅞ | — | — | — | — | 180 | 25 24p | — | — | 65⅜ | — | 7 10p | 5½ dis | — | — | — | 66¼ |
| 24 | — | 65⅜ | 66 | — | 82⅛ | 100⅛ | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | 185 | 22 25p | — | — | — | 65⅝ | 7 9p | — | — | — | — | 67 |
| 27 | — | 65⅞ | 66⅛ | — | 82⅛ | 100 | — | 17⅛ | — | — | — | — | — | 24 25p | — | — | — | — | 8 11p | 5½ | — | — | — | 66⅞ |
| 29 | — | 65⅝ | 66⅜ | — | 82⅜ | 100 | — | 17⅞ | — | — | — | — | — | 25 26p | — | — | — | — | 8 11p | 5⅝ dis | — | — | — | 66⅜ |
| 30 | 253½ | 65¼ | 66⅜ | — | 82⅜ | 100 | — | 17⅝ | — | — | 6 | — | 183 | 25 25p | — | — | — | — | 10 11p | 5½ dis | — | — | — | 66¼ |
| 31 | — | 65⅜ | 66½ | — | 82¼ | 99½ | — | 17¾ | — | — | — | — | 182 | 24 25p | — | 66⅛ | — | — | 8 10p | 6⅛ dis | — | — | — | 66⅜ |
| Nov. 2 | — | 65⅛ | 66⅜ | — | 82⅛ | 99¼ | — | 17⅞ | 64 | — | — | — | 132 | 25 26p | — | — | — | — | 8 11p | 6 dis | — | — | — | 66⅛ |
| 3 | 252½ | 65⅞ | 66⅜ | — | 82⅛ | 99¼ | — | 17⅞ | — | — | — | 97½ | — | 25 26p | — | 71¾ | — | — | 9 12p | — | — | — | — | 66⅜ |
| 6 | 251⅛ | 65¼ | 66⅛ | — | 82⅜ | 100 | — | 17⅞ | — | 64½ | 6 | — | — | 25 26p | — | — | — | — | 9 12p | 5½ dis | — | — | — | 66¼ |
| 7 | 249⅜ | 65⅛ | 66⅜ | — | 82⅜ | 100 | — | 17¾ | — | — | — | — | 181½ | 27 26p | — | 65⅜ | — | — | 13 10p | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 | 249½ | 65¼ | 66⅜ | — | 82⅛ | 100 | — | 17¼ | — | — | 6 | 97⅛ | 181½ | 26 27p | — | — | — | 66⅜ | 8 11p | 5⅝ dis | — | — | — | 66⅛ |
| 10 | 249 | 75¾ | 65⅜ | — | 82⅜ | 100⅛ | — | 17¼ | — | — | 6 | — | 180½ | — 28p | — | — | — | — | 10 13p | 5⅝ dis | — | — | — | 66⅜ |
| 12 | 249½ | 65⅜ | 66¼ | — | — | 100¼ | — | 17⅛ | — | — | — | — | — | 27 28p | — | — | — | — | 13 12p | 5⅝ dis | — | — | — | 66¼ |
| 13 | 249½ | 66 | 66⅜ | — | 82⅝ | 100⅜ | — | 17¾ | — | 64⅜ | 6 | — | 181 | — | — | — | 65½ | 66⅜ | 8 13p | 5⅜ dis | — | — | — | 66⅛ |
| 14 | — | 66⅛ | 67 | — | 82⅛ | 100⅜ | — | 17¾ | — | — | — | — | — | 26 27p | — | — | — | — | 9 13p | 5¼ dis | — | — | — | 67 |
| 15 | 248 | 66¼ | 67 | — | 82⅜ | 100⅜ | — | 17⅞ | — | — | 6 | 97⅛ | 181 | 26 24p | — | — | 66⅞ | — | 10 9p | 4⅞ dis | — | — | — | 67⅛ |
| 16 | — | 66⅜ | 67⅛ | — | 82⅛ | 100⅛ | — | 17⅞ | — | 64⅞ | — | — | 182 | 24 26p | — | — | — | — | 8 13p | 4⅞ dis | — | — | — | 67⅛ |
| 17 | — | 66⅜ | 67⅜ | — | 82⅛ | 100⅜ | — | 17⅞ | — | 65¼ | 6 | — | — | 26 28p | — | — | — | — | 11 15p | 4⅜ dis | — | 245¼ | — | 67⅜ |
| 19 | — | 66⅛ | 67½ | — | 82⅛ | 100⅜ | — | 17⅞ | — | 65¼ | — | — | — | 28 26p | — | — | — | — | 12 15p | 4¼ dis | — | — | — | 67½ |
| 20 | 245½ | 66¾ | 67½ | — | 82⅜ | 100⅜ | — | 17⅞ | — | 65¼ | 6⅛ | 97½ | 183 | — 27p | — | — | — | — | 12 16p | 4¼ | — | 244 | — | 67½ |

*The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.*]

ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.

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